REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,380.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

r Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable pecial contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

ques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Gazette."

SHIPPING.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALA- OAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CAL- TTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
„ Carwar	7	„ Galle	15
„ Mangalore	8	„ Negapatam	18
„ Cannanore	9	„ Pondicherry	19
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Madras	21
„ Calicut	10	„ Coconada	23
„ Beypore	10	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Cochin	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Alleppy	12	„ Gopaulpore	25
„ Tuticorin	13	„ False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

rchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from dad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation pany.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

m-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander rs, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, oon.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.	
OMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao	30
Gwadur	16		Nov.
Muscat	18	„ Bushire	1
Bunder Abbas	20	„ Linga	6
Linga	22	„ Bunder Abbas	8
Bahrein	24	„ Muscat	10
Bushire	24	„ Gwadur	12
„ Fao	26	„ Kurrachee	14
„ BUSREH	27	„ BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (Under Contract with Government).—A Steam Ferry Boats plies between Broach and Gogo.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th September 1872.

STEAM TO CUTCH MANDVIE,

Touching at Veraval, Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

THE well-known s.s. PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will sail for the above Ports on THURSDAY next, the 3rd October, at 10 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for Surat on THURSDAY next, the 3rd October, at 10 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Should provide themselves with the following useful requisites from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits		Rs. 17 0
Overland Suits		27 0
Warm Suits		35 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes		35 0 to 45 0
Sleeping Suits		6 8 to 17 8
Dressing Gowns		10 0 to 23 0
Pyjamas	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
Oxford Shirts	half doz.	36 0
White do.	„	22 8 to 28 0
Printed Cambric	„	22 8 to 28 0
Best Flannel	„	49 0
Silk and Wool Shrunk	„	52 0
Under Vests, Warm	„	19 0 to 30 4
Merino Pants	„	30 0
Cotton Socks, Warm	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
Best Merino „	„	15 8 to 19 0
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0
Knitted Cardigan Jackets	each	9 8
Warm Gloves	per pair	2 4
„ Mitts	„	1 8
„ Mufflers	„	2 0
Scarves and Ties	each	1 12 to 3 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
Travel Caps and Hats, &c.		3 8 to 7 0
Railway Portmanteaus Overland Trunks		23 0 to 28 0
Solid Leather Riveted		52 0 to 68 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12
Cash and Courier Bags		6 12 to 9 0
Overland Chairs (Best Birch)		9 8 to 13 8
Travelling Pillows		1 12 to 2 0
Sheets—Best Twilled (washed)	per pair	9 8 to 13 8
Pillow Cases		1 8
Rugs, Best Witney	each	12 8 to 17 8
Scarlet Blankets	„	11 0
Rug Straps	„	2 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship GERALDINE PAGET, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Capt. J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. LEITH, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Leith.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

20 Bales Grey Shirtings, 5-8½ lbs.

A quantity of Household Furniture of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

Also, at 1 P.M., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account and at the risk of Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.,

50 Boxes Henessey Brandy, ex Esperance.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of October 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of grey shirting, longcloth. pinkpads, fancy check, &c.

Also, on the same day and place, at 1 P.M., will sell by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Gunshamdass Rughoonathdass, Jewel Broker, Mortgagor, the following :,

1 Diamond Necklace.

AUCTION SALE of richly carved open-worked Household Furniture, Plated, rich cut glass and handsome Porcelainware, Table Ornaments, Piano by Collard and Collard in good condition, Carriage, Horses, and sets of Harness, at Nepean Lodge, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October 1872, at 12 o'clock (noon), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable Household Furniture, &c., being the property of Mr. James Douglas, proceeding to Europe.

Further particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days prior to the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable handsome ornamental lacquered gilt Plated and Bronze Gas, Oil, and Candle Chandeliers, Argand Lamps, &c., suitable for furnishing Bungalows, Halls, and Paddies during the ensuing Dewalee.

On TUESDAY, the 15th day of October 1872, at about 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room (2nd Floor) No. 28, Apollo Street, a small stock of very valuable and handsome ornamental lacquered gilt and plated chandliers and argand lamps, consisting of 3, 5, 6, and 12 ligh gas, candle, and oil chandelier complete, with drops and pulleys, argand lamp with rich cut moons, globes, wall shades and burners, bronze hanging chandelier with balls and pulleys complete.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Frere and Tank Bunders :—

About 200 Tons superior first-class Moulmein Teak Squares.

About 60 ditto ditto Scantlings, in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES KNOWN AS THE KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND COTTON PRESSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, if not previously sold privately, all that valuable property belonging to the Colaba Press Company, known as the Khimchund Motichund Cotton Presses, and more particularly described as follows :—All that piece or parcel of ground in Chinch Bunder Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,560 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings standing thereon, and the free use of the passage on the south side thereof, which said premises are bounded on the north by the property now or lately belonging to Petamber Wulloo Bhatia and Natha Tajah Khoja, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by Dongree Cooley Street, and on or towards the west by the Bardan Galley.

The foregoing property is naturally subdivisible so as to make 2 separate lots, and the Vendors will have no objection to so divide and sell the same if suitable inducement is offered.

Therefore the whole property will first be put to sale, and if a reasonable price be so obtained for the whole, the sale will thus be concluded ; otherwise the premises will be put up to sale immediately after in two lots, each lot being divided by a passage suitable for a road for both.

All further particulars and explanations will be given, and a plan of the premises exhibiting the sub-divisions of the property shown by the Undersigned on application.

ALSO,

The materials of (6) six condemned iron cotton presses now erected on the said premises, which must be removed by and at the expense of the purchaser thereof.

N. B.—The presses will be sold first and the property afterwards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS— Rs. 24*, 27*, 36*, 42*
STILL MOSELLES— Rs. 25-8, 34
DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 45*, Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*
SHERRIES— Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, 33, 38
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 24, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*
BARSAC— Rs. 17*
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*
STEINWEIN— Rs. 20
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM— Rs. 22-8
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA— Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS— Rs. 20, Rs. 24
Ditto assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only— Rs. 24
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA— Rs. 40

Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens. None superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MINIATURE COLOUR BOXES.
("PORTE COULEURS.")

These are recommended to Travellers and those to whom the ready conveyance and application of water colours is important.

No. 1—Circular, 2 in diameter, ½ in deep, containing 12 Colours, Rs. 7-8.
No. 2—Oblong, 2½ by 1½ by ¼ in deep, containing 12 Colours, Rs. 6-8.
No. 3—Oblong, 2½ by 1 by ½ in deep, containing 6 Colours, Rs. 4.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.

The Undersigned is ready to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of IRON RODS, BARS, ANGLE IRON, &c., particulars of which can be obtained from the Storekeeper at the Dockyard.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FREDK. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1872.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES which have come under the charge of the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL, during the months of July, August, and September last :—

Farrar, Thomas, late Inspector of Masonry G. I. P. Railway Company.
Holland, John William, late Captain 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
Leigh, James, late Pensioned Surveyor of the Topographical Survey of India, Ellichpoor.
McMinn, Stephen Henry, Bombay Civil Service, late Assistant Collector, Sholapoor.
Rawle, Henry John, late Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, S.M C.
Shepherd, Alexander Fowler, late Sub-Editor of the *Times of India*.
Spring, Henry Stuart, late Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Hydrabad Assigned Districts.
Turner, George Hastings, late Lieutenant Royal Engineers.

N B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator-General.

Bombay, Administrator-General's Office, 1st October 1872.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Any person having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT E. R. WOODWARD, 49th Regiment, is requested to forward the same within one month from this date, to the President of Committee of Adjustment.

MAJOR FITZGERALD,
49th Regiment.

Mhow, 28th September 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

REFERRING to the Advertisement which has appeared in this paper for the last fortnight, THE NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited) are still prepared to receive TENDERS for the above SECURITIES.

WM. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1872.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 10th October 1872, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1872.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD, at the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, 5th October, at 3-30 P.M.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at their Premises, at Colaba, on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1872.
II.—To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. F. F. Lidderdale.
III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st PROXIMO until after the Meeting.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—1. To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. 2. To receive the Report of the Tonnage Scale and Landing Charges Committee. 3. To appoint a Special Committee to consider and report on the Port Trust Bill. 4. To consider the question of the Transit Duties to be levied on Cotton and other articles under the New Municipal Bill.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st October 1872.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz. :—

Parc ls not exceeding ¼ cubic foot, Re. 1.

And for every additional ¼ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

WM. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BINOCULAR.

A cheap Achromatic, powerful, and thoroughly serviceable Binocular Glass, having a large field of vision.

The framing of the instrument is of metal covered with morocco leather, and is furnished with the usual sun and spray shades. Price, complete with strong leather case and shoulder strap,

Cash Rs. 40 ; Credit Rs. 44.

A SELECTION OF FIRST-CLASS GLASSES,

with aluminium, and jointed frames, Transposing Eye Pieces, &c., &c.,

BY VOIGTLANDER, ROSS, ELLIOTT, AND OTHERS.

Telescopes, Microscopes, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to announce the arrival of new Goods for the present Season.

Owing to the unsettled state of the Home Markets, the Prices we now quote are subject to a rise or fall, in *Material* or *Labour*.

The Goods, being specially manufactured for us, will be found thoroughly suited to this climate.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six for	36 0	42 0
TAFFETA—A material gaining great favour, being moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of the best spun silk	Six for	36 0	42 0
SILK AND WOOL—Neat patterns and thoroughly shrunk	Six for	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Do. do. do.	Six for	49 0	56 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached	Six for	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. A most useful Shirt	Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST WHITE SHIRTS, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	Six for	28 0	31 8
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six for	22 8	25 8
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts	From each	7 8	8 8

The above made to measure, or can be had ready for immediate wear

FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY,
IVORY AND GOLD,
WARRANTED 14-CARAT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs	4 0 1 8	5 0 1 12
Collar Studs	1 12 2 0	2 0 2 4
Solitaires	4 8	5 8
Links	10 8 11 0	12 0 14 0

WILL LAST FOR YEARS.

AGENTS :
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
IS NOW UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

All orders entrusted to us receive great attention. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

INDIA TWEED—A material manufactured of various mixed colours, very light and strong, and specially adapted for warm climates.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers		27 0	31 0
Best Blue Serge do. do.		27 0	31 0
Mixed Angola Suits	from	30 0	34 0
Bedford Cord Riding Breeches or Trousers	per pair	25 0	28 0
Fancy Angola Trousers	from per pair	11 0	12 8
White Mess Jackets	6 for	24 0	29 0
White Drill Trousers	„ „	30 0	33 0
Striped do. do.	„ „	33 0	37 0
Best Linen Drill do.	per pair	9 0	10 0
Morning Coats	from	29 0	32 0
Dress Suits		75 0	85 0
Super do. do.	lined silk	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

All the newest shapes just landed per P. & O. Steamship GOLCONDA.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Lincoln and Bennett's celebrated Black Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
„ „ Drab Shells	11 8	13 0
Ellwood and Sons' extra quality Black Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
Best Drab Shells	8 8	10 0

SMALL BLACK FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

The Athol, Tavistock, Beaufort, Napier, Blenheim, Isis, Worthing, Stafford, &c.	each	7 0	8 0

HELMETS.

ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated White Cork and Felt Hunting Helmets, wide brim	each	13 8	15 0
The Regulation White Helmet		14 8	16 0
„ „ a extra quality		16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets		8 8	10 0
Tweed Hats and Caps in great variety	from	3 8	4 0
Boating and Cricketing Caps		3 8	4 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS.—Best Japanned canvas, with strong brass locks and correct cabin height.	27 30 33 36	23 0 25 0 28 0 31 0	26 0 28 0 32 0 34 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.—The very best and strongest made copper riveted, with turn over edges, brass lever locks, and best straps round	24 26	52 0 58 0	58 0 64 0
CASH OR COURIER BAGS.—Morocco leather, spring lock and shoulder strap passing under the bag		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
CANVAS COURIER BAGS.—Lined red Morocco		9 8 10 8	10 8 12 0
THE "GLADSTONE" BAG.—Best morocco wide opening, and double spring locks		24 0 27 0 30 0	27 0 31 8 34 0
RUGS.—Alpaca and Llama, made extra long in neat patterns		12 8 16 8 17 8	14 0 18 0 19 0
MAUDS.—Real Scotch		16 8 18 0	18 8 20 0
RUG STRAPS.—With connecting handle		2 0	2 4
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		1 12 2 0	2 0 2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

HOSIERY.

GENT'S COTTON AND MERINO SOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton—very strong	per doz.	9 8	10 0
Super „	„	11 8	13 0
Fancy Striped Socks	„	12 8	14 0
Fine „	„	16 8	18 8
Superfine „	„	18 0	20 0
Real Balbriggan	„	25 0	29 0
Plain Merino Socks, very soft	„	15 8	17 0
Fine Striped „	„	18 0	20 8
Superfine „	„	21 0	24 0
„	„	22 8	25 0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino—Specially made for India, per pair		4 12 5 12	5 12 6 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers „	„	2 0	2 4

GENT'S BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	Six for	19 0	21 0
Real Indian Gauze	„	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey for Travellers, &c.	each	5 8	6 8
„ „ „	Six for	31 0	36 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Brown Cotton	Six for	26 0	29 0
Fine White Merino	„	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey do. for Travellers, &c.		31 0	36 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 22nd June 1872 :—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 1½ Cubic feet capacity	Rs. 50 0 0
2 „ „	„ 100 0 0
4 „ „	„ 150 0 0
6 „ „	„ 200 0 0

The larger sizes are suited for being worked by steam hoists.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

THACKER, VINING AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS. PUBLISHERS. STATIONERS. NEWS AGENTS. &c.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
WARRANTED BY THE BEST MAKERS ;
THEODOLITES AND LEVELS BY TROUGHTON AND SIMMS ;
TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS ;
SURVEYORS' AND ENGINEERS' REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ;
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S DRAWING PAPERS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS ;
PARIAN STATUETTES BY COPELAND,
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SACHE, LYON, &c. ;
CHUBB'S AND ALLEN'S DESPATCH BOXES ;
TRAVELLING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, TOURISTS' CASES ;
TUCKER'S LAMPS AND LANTERNS ;
DE LA RUE'S AND DOBB'S STATIONERY ;
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS ; COPYING PRESSES ;
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES ;
CAMP BEDS, AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS ;
TRANTER'S SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS ;
LANCASTER'S DOUBLE C. F. BREECH-LOADING GUNS ;
DOUBLE RIFLES BY HENRY AND LANCASTER ;
DERRINGER PISTOLS, TRANTER'S AND WEBBY'S REVOLVERS ;
SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS ;
GALVANIC BATTERIES, ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS ;
NEWTON'S PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS ;
PORTABLE PRINTING PRESSES, POSTAGE SCALES ;
TRAVELLERS' CANTEENS, TIFFIN BASKETS, SPIRIT FLASKS, &c. ;
CRICKET, BILLIARD, CROQUET, CHESS, AND OTHER GYMKHANA KIT ;
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS, FRAMED OR UNFRAMED ;
THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, PLUVIOMETERS ;
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
MURRAY'S AND BAEDEKER'S HAND-BOOKS FOR OVERLAND TRAVELLERS ;
STANDARD AND NEW WORKS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE ;
NEWSPAPERS SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM ENGLAND ;
SUBSCRIPTION LIST ON APPLICATION ;
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BAGSTER'S BIBLES, BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LIGHT READING FOR THE VOYAGE HOME.
AGENTS IN CALCUTTA :—THACKER, SPINK & Co.
AGENTS IN LONDON :—W. THACKER & Co.

BOMBAY :—THACKER, VINING & CO.

THE NEW MIZPAH JEWELLERY.

MIZPAH BRACELETS.
MIZPAH BROOCHES.
MIZPAH EAR-RINGS.
MIZPAH LOCKETS.
MIZPAH CROSSES.
MIZPAH RINGS.
MIZPAH SOLITAIRES
MIZPAH SCARF PINS.
MOSAIC JEWELLERY.

A large assortment of the newest and most fashionable ENGLISH JEWELLERY just received by

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
EAST STREET, POONA,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their place of business from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET.

All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also, TWO BUNGALOWS at Matheran, for next October Season (called Rose Hill and Keepsake).—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
5, Hummum Street, Fort.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES
of the celebrated Brand of
BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO.,
London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cross in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

HUGH D. FISHER AND CO.

Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles. RED LEAD, warranted pure. WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS. DRY COLOURS, assorted. COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.
Rota Tent.

JUST received, per steamer "Hidalgo," a small shipment of the above Wine, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Sept. 1872.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Sherry	„ 25 „
St. Julien	„ 15 „
St. Estephe	„ 12 „
Medoc	„ 10 „

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	„ 15 „
Chateau Lafite	„ 20 „
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25 „

HUDSON & COLLINS'

Carlowitz Hungarian Wine	„ 15 „

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED.
(AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES).

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, (Guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality) Rs. 40 per case of 1 Dozen Quarts ; Rs. 42 per case of 2 Dozen Pints.

STILL HOCKS :—	
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Hochheimer	„ 24 „ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „ „
CLARETS :—	
St. Estephe Medoc	„ 8-8 „ „
Chateau de Frands	„ 12 „ „
Vray Canon	„ 16 „ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 22 „ „
VERMOUTH :—	
At Rs. 10, 12, and 20 per dozen, quarts.	
BRANDY :—	
Tricoche & Co., 1866	„ 16 „ „
Ditto 1865	„ 18 „ „
G. Martineau	„ 18 „ „
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	„ 18 „ „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 20 „ „
Jules Robin & Co.'s P. quality	„ 22 „ „
Ditto ditto F.	„ 24 „ „
BEER :—	
Norway Pale Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	„ 5 per doz. qts.
ITALIAN WINES :—	
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	„ 12 per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	„ 12 „ „
Brachetto	„ 12 „ „
Passito Forzato	„ 12 „ „
Moscato Bianco	„ 12 „ „
Barolo	„ 12 „ „
Nebiolo	„ 12 „ „

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY :—
Carriage Candles at 6¾ as. per packet of 6.
In small boxes of 24 packets each.

GREEN CHEESE—
Weighing 1 and 2½ lb. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

GRUYERE CHEESE (SWISS)—
Weighing from 50 to 60 lbs. each, at 14 as. per lb.

ITALIAN RED WINE—
In Casks containing from 50 to 60 gallons at Rs. 180 per cask.
The same Wine in cases of 1 dozen each, at Rs. 6 per dozen, Rs. 5-8 on taking 10 dozen and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government ; the East India and E. B. Railways ; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments ; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies ;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES (Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail ; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,
THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARD, BATTUS, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue ; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.

Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability ; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement ; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description ; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—RS. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET shares and Government Paper closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₱ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,465
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	127
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	460

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

CALCUTTA.—28TH SEPTEMBER.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8 to 101-10.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 104-0.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,405.

National Bank shares at Rs. 108 exclusive of the dividend for cash, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 110, for deliveries early in November.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST OCTOBER.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2
	Wooden Ships "	£2
	Myrabolns & Coir b'ls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Cella (s) Mount Washington	Jaffrey Titcomb	Liverpool. Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Countess of Elgin, Nacoda, to Calcutta.

Brig Flor de Mar, Nacoda, to Dieu.

Barque Futel Rahaman, Nacoda, to Calcutta.

Ship Eastern Light, McFee, to Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Andromeda, 1 hhad. portwine, N. F. Dhondy.

FROM LONDON.

Sam Mendel, 5 cases old tom, Payne & Co.

Ægean (s), 20 cases brandy, Hugh D. Fisher & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia (s), 10 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS —2ND OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 1 bale rags, Bapoomeya Dossmahomed; 30 bales cotton, Vuradhman Thakersey; 8,500 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 35 bales cotton, Mahomed Futta; 1 bale cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, Owen and Okell; 47 bales cotton, M. B. Curraney; 200 bags galls, R. Mozarjee; 30 bales rags, B. D. Mahomed.

Australia (s), 25 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 51 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 110 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Purboo'ass; 101 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 15 bales hides, Shariff Salmahomed & Co.; 104 bundles hides, Nersey Gangjee; 3 cases tortoiseshell, S. Futtaybhoy; 145 bundles hides, S. Woosman; 52 cases shunk, H.A. Ahmed; 106 bales orchillaweed, Tharia Topen; 95 bundles horns and 7 bundles hides, R. Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed quiet without any change in rates. Below we give our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 4 0 to	Rs. 4 4 6
" "	40 "	39 "	7 lbs.	" 4 11 0 to	" 4 12 0
" "	40 "	20 "	8½ lbs.	" 5 7 0 to	" 5 8 0
" "	45 "	39 "	8 lbs.	" 5 8 0 to	" 5 9 0
" "	45 "	39 "	9 lbs.	" 6 7 0 to	" 6 8 0
" Mad'polams	32 "	24 "	5 lbs.	" 2 2 0 to	" 2 2 6
" "	50 "	24 "	5½ lbs.	" 3 11 0 to	" 3 12 0
" Jacconets	40 "	20 "	2½ lbs.	" 2 1 9 to	" 2 2 3

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	8½ lbs.	Rs. 5 8 0
500 "	" "	40 "	39 "	8½ lbs.	" 5 8 3
750 "	" "	40 "	39 "	8¾ lbs.	" 5 9 0
1,000 "	" Jacconets	40 "	20 "	2½ lbs.	" 1 14 0
800 "	" "	40 "	20 "	2¾ to¾/16	" 2 1 0
800 "	" "	40 "	20 "	2½ lbs.	" 2 2 0
800 "	" "	40 "	20 "	3¼ lbs.	" 2 2 6
800 "	" "	40 "	20 "	2 13/16 lbs.	" 2 4 6
800 "	" "	40 "	20 "	2 15/16 lbs.	" 2 6 3
400 "	" "	45 "	20 "	3 lbs.	" 2 6 6
400 "	" "	45 "	20 "	3¼ lbs.	" 2 7 6
400 "	" "	45 "	20 "	3½ lbs.	" 2 9 6
400 "	" "	45 "	20 "	3 7/16 lbs.	" 2 10 6
2,400 "	White Mulls	40 "	20 "	No. 12to35	" 2-9-6 to 4-5-3
3,000 "	" Dimities	32 "	24 "		" 2 15 0

COTTON.

100 Candies New Hinginghaut (delv. in Jan.) ......at Rs. 255

50 " Old Bhownuggur (ready) ......at " 211

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Water No. 30 ...... at 11 As. per lb.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—2ND OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd October, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 48 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd October, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st October, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 27 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd October, 9-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd October, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 2nd October, 10-25 A.M. Time in transit, 10 hours 14 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	8 20	0 7
" Galle	7 36	1 19
" Kurrachee	5 14	0 14
" Madras	3 50	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd October, 3-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st October, 1-5 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1st October, 8-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd October, 9-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 2nd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 87.

CARWAR, 2nd Oct., 7 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 82, barometer 29·97.

TUTICORIN, 2nd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west-south-west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·78.

CANNANORE, 2nd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·040.

VINGORLA, 2nd Oct., 7 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 80, rainfall 3 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Macleod, Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Ross, Captain, Staff, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Hutchell, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Hicks, Brigade Major, Bengal District, on leave, from Belgaum.

Baddeley, Lieut. Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Marshall, Captain, 4th Rifles, to join, to Baroda.

Lamb, Insp. Vet. Surgeon, medical department, on duty, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 7	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 8	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 19	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 28	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 6-30 P.M.:—

Monday	Oct. 7	Monday	Nov. 18
"	" 14	"	" 25
"	" 21	"	Dec. 3
"	" 28	"	" 10
"	Nov. 4	"	" 17
"	" 11	"	" 24
		"	" 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.	
Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 7
"	Nov. 25	"	Nov. 4
"	Dec. 23	"	Dec. 3
		"	" 23

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year	(*Post Free*)	Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	ditto	"	24 0 0
Three Months	ditto	"	14 0 0
One Month	ditto	"	5 0 0
One Week	ditto	"	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary,* containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

THE MANAGER OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* will feel obliged if the party to whom he lately lent a file of the *Gazette* for August will return the same without delay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Arrangements have been made by which PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES from Bombay and Stations south of Bheelar can be taken across the Damaungunga and Par Rivers as far as Bulsar.

The Railway Communication north of Bulsar continues interrupted, but the Telegraph has been restored.

No parcel exceeding one maund in weight will be received at present for transmission north of Bheelar.

The Mail Train Service is suspended and the Mixed Trains only will be run until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CUBITT—September 20th, at Dacca, the wife of Captain W. G. Cubitt, of a son.

GREEN—September 24th, at Puri, Orissa, the wife of W. R. Green, Bengal Police, of a son.

SKINNER—September 25th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Captain R. M. Skinner, of a son.

DEATHS.

HITCHINS—September 22nd, at Howrah, Mrs. Marianna Hitchins, widow of the late Edward Hitchins, Esq., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Moothiaree, Chumparan.

QUAID—September 24th, at Peshawur, from abscess of the liver, P. Quaid, Barrack-master, aged 49 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1872.

ON the same principle that a cat may look a king we suppose anybody may memorialise the Indian Government or write and publish a "memorandum" on any subject whatever. As a general rule it may be laid down that the man who publishes memorandums on any important public subject ought either to be somebody himself or have something valuable to say. A good deal can be not only tolerated but received with interest from anyone who occupies an important position, and especially if his opinion on the subject in hand is likely to have much effect in the settlement of it. Even if his views be not very wise, the mere fact of their being his views, and therefore likely to have weight, may give no little importance to them. On the other hand, the writer of a memorandum or of anything of the kind, may be unknown to the world and have nothing particular to do with the subject of which he treats, yet he may speak upon it so wisely and so well as to command attention.

We regret to say that we are unable to place Mr. Strange of Madras, who has just issued a "Memorandum on a proposed extension of the "Madras Railway from Bellary to Gudduck," in either of the above categories. He is, we understand, a member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, but he does not speak in the name of that highly respectable body, and if the Madras Chamber of Commerce is neither much better nor much worse than other Chambers of Commerce, the mere fact of being a member of it is not likely to give anyone distinction in the world. Neither can we admit that what Mr. Strange has got to say on the subject which he has proposed to himself is of very much importance in regard to the vexed questions of railway communication for the Southern Mahratta country. He certainly states very well the advantages which are likely to accrue from a railway from Bellary to Gudduck, but nobody has ever denied these, and they do not by any means settle the question as to what is best to be done, in the way of rail, for the Southern Mahratta country; and when Mr. Strange states that "no attention has, so far, been given in Bombay "to yet a third proposal—that connected "with the extension of the Madras Rail-"way from Bellary to Gudduck," he overlooks the fact that we ourselves some time ago referred to the advantages of such a line, and pointed out that if the great object of a railway in the Southern Mahratta country were to tap the cotton districts, then a line from Bellary to Gudduck would do that very effectually and at much less cost of construction than any other of the proposed lines.

But we must not write disrespectfully of Mr. Strange; for, though the world knows it not, he must evidently be an important personage and one whose approbation or disapprobation ought to go a long way. "I desire," he says in the second paragraph of his memorandum, "I "desire to express the satisfaction that I feel "at the readiness the Government of India have "shown, in the face of the difference of opinion "in Bombay as to the prospects of the project-"ed line, to have the question thoroughly resift-"ed." This satisfaction must be extremely gratifying to the Government of India, though it is difficult to see why a difference of opinion in Bombay as to the prospects of the projected line should have made it any the more meritorious for them to have the question thoroughly resifted; and, seeing that the "difference of opinion" was nearly all one way against the alleged prospects of the projected line which had led the Government of India into sanctioning it, Mr. Strange hardly does justice to the forcible nature of the inducements which the Government of India had to resift the subject.

An attempt has been made to give a factitious importance to Mr. Strange's letter. The *Times of India* has attempted to use it in order to bolster up its pet, the Carwar railway, project, by urging upon the notice of its readers the same arguments against the Deccan railway which the Bombay supporters of the proposed Carwar railway have urged, but which now appear in the shape of the argument of the Madras merchant. The readers of the *Times* are not reminded that all the figures and statements of Mr. Strange regarding the Sholapore line upon which his proposed line to Madras is argued, are taken from the arguments of the supporters of the Carwar scheme, while the facts and figures given on the other side are quietly ignored. Nor are they told anything about the opinion of the Madras merchant that "The "debate (in Bombay) shows pretty conclusively "that the estimate of traffic and construction of "the Carwar railway *are incorrect*, and the argu-"ments advanced in favour of a railway from "Sholapore to Gudduck or Bunkerpore are *in* "*comparison well founded.*" To point out the errors in the Madras scheme would be to go over the ground and repeat the figures and statements made in refuting the two supporters of Carwar in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Madras merchant makes his comparison of the cost of taking cotton to Madras and Bombay by increasing the number of miles necessary to get to Sholapore, and by making the line to Bombay charge double the rate which the Madras line is to charge. But these incorrect figures are not sufficient for his purpose; and, to support his proposal further, he is obliged to ignore the increasing trade to the Continent, and to make the following strange statements:—"I believe the "extent of the trade with the Continent to have "been much exaggerated." "The Continental "markets are all comparatively small, soon "glutted, and not to be depended on." And this, notwithstanding that by his own figures nearly one-third of all our shipments of cotton for the six months ending 30th June last were to the Continent. We are not surprised after this to see in a Madras article setting forth Mr. Strange's chief points, a paragraph in favour of the "time honoured bullock carts;" remarks which our contemporary considers to be "too generally "applicable to all our present costly railways!"

The supporters of the Madras line and the Carwar line each think the proposition of the other as not worth consideration, and only agree in incorrect statements regarding the Deccan line, statements which are borrowed the one from the other. We think the Carwar railway scheme can be left to the Government Committee, who though they are not all persons who have not expressed a previous opinion on the subject as desired by the Supreme Government, have enough of the independent element to come to a fair decision.

THE name of Bedlam has a sad and mournful sound. It brings to the mind's eye very many reminiscential memories. Few of us have passed from boyhood to man's estate without recollecting some one case, in which a friend who had once been in his sound senses had lost the balance of his mind, and suffered from monomania. In England and upon the Continent we see from official returns that insanity is largely on the increase, and recent statistics taken in India prove that "*calenture of the brain*" is becoming a very common disorder, and that a large proportion of the population of Hindustan are, vulgarly speaking, as mad as March hares. This being so, it was not a matter of wonder that we recently devoted a large share of our columns to a description of the mad house at Colaba. It is no secret in England that establishments for the reception of persons of unsound mind have been shamefully managed, and the patients even still worse treated. The very aid of Parliament of late years has been invoked to protect persons bereft of reason, and very heavy penalties have been provided for the punishment of offenders, who are guilty of cruelty to the deranged. We were anxious to ascertain the precise state of matters at Colaba, and we commissioned our special correspondent to report upon the Government Asylum established in this city. He did so very fully, and we may be pardoned for also saying very truthfully, and his reports are in favour of the kindness of the officials to the patients. That his statements are substantially correct cannot be denied, for had he, as "Ingenuous" charges, when writing in the *Times of India* on the 17th September last, "word painted" his description, and laid "on the colour so "lavishly," it is surely probable that Dr. Shepherd, the Superintendent, or Dr. Weir, his assistant, would have found means to have contradicted his account long ago. Indeed the matter is one of such public interest, that Government itself would have ere this taken official steps to impugn the "sensational "account," as the *Pioneer* calls it.

This journal appears to think that our correspondent has made charges against the medical officers in charge of the Asylum, and further with an insolence and ignorance hard to appreciate, ventures to charge the *Gazette* with an "exaggerated or incorrect" account, and also of "being desirous to pile up the "agony." The *Pioneer* speaks of "Ingenuous" as a "well informed" correspondent. It is somewhat odd that this paper should take upon itself to declare that a person who anonymously addresses another newspaper, and who writes only in a most general style, is better informed than one whom we sent specially to investigate the matter, and in doing so the *Pioneer* must have been actuated either by stupidity, a determination to have a hit at ourselves at any cost, or a desire to air a knowledge of circumstances which it knew nothing about. Now our correspondent never attacked the medical officer in charge, while he did the system; and he left the Asylum to be judged by facts. The *Pioneer* read through four or five columns of our correspondent's account, and could not find many remarks to cavil at. At last the writer stumbled over the observation that the cells "8 feet by 10 had no ventilation except "what is gathered through the bars, either of the "window that looked out upon the yard, or "the door that opened into the corridor," and on this we are taken to task as follows:—"Certain cells are spoken of as possessing no "means of ventilation but door or window, but "*as the door occupies nearly the whole of* "one side of the cell and is of iron bars, and the "window occupies the other, there is perhaps "little need of any more elaborate contrivance." Now it is a fact that both ends of the cells are open, but this in no way proves that air is admitted. One window of the open end is a kind of grated door, properly to speak, which looks out upon a nasty close passage which may be described as a gallery. This place is nightly filled with people for whom there is not ordinary accommodation, and the air of this passage from overloading is foul and most destructive to health. Medical investigations have taught us that the perspiration of a crowd of sick lunatics gives off noxious odours and sickening smells, and it is not hard therefore to understand that a room, the door or window of which opens into a passage choked with fetor may be truly described as unventilated, and be properly condemned as a mephitic region, the air of which would not only be loathsome to feel, but actually dangerous to swallow. This bad effluvia had to be endured by the madmen from eight in the evening, when the patients retire to rest, until the following morning. Will the *Pioneer* call this ventilation? and still charge our correspondent with writing "in a vein of exaggeration"? But the writer of the visit to Bedlam, still insists on the accuracy of his description, and further tells us, that the other end of the cells opens upon a yard which is overcrowded all day with lunatics who frequently block up the barred windows by standing in front of them. Notwithstanding that the *Pioneer* talks so glibly about ventilation, the real truth is that both ends of the cells are frequently so obstructed, that little or no fresh air can find its way into these unsavoury regions. When a writer at a distance, attacks another, and disputes his facts, he should at least make sure that truth and reason are with him. The *Pioneer*, in a saucy tone of depreciation, speaks about our correspondent being an "anonymous" writer; but the writer, whether worthy or unworthy, was the correspondent of this paper, and when we mention that his sketch of the Colaba asylum has been accepted in this presidency as the truth, we think the general public on the other side of India will also agree with us, that the intelligence shown by the *Pioneer* in thus giving flat contradictions on matters upon which it has no knowledge, is not of an order which will assist its respectability as an organ of truth or usefulness. We happen to know that the authorities at Colaba have not detected the errors in description which the *Pioneer* pretends to have found out, and if the account was not one of a reliable nature, its statements would long ago have been challenged. Since our correspondent wrote about the Colaba establishment, the new wings then building have been finished and occupied. This is a great matter, for it was a positive disgrace to civilization, that the male insane inmates should have an opportunity of hourly seeing the mad women, and of making filthy gestures and improper overtures to them. By the new arrangements a perfect separation has been effected. This standing slur on the Asylum has now been withdrawn, and although at Dr. Shepherd's recommendation this and several other important improvements have cost Rs. 40,000, we consider the benefits have been cheaply purchased. We are delighted to hear that another great evil is likely to be brought to a close. Hitherto criminal lunatics have been allowed to mix with the other classes of mad persons. This was an outrage upon good and unfortunate maniacs, and during sane intervals they must have been shocked to find that on account of a terrible visitation of the Almighty, they were forced to associate with felons and murderers, who had become insensate bedlamites from the very enormity of their crimes. We hear that it has been proposed to build a long wall, and to form a separate ward or division, so that those who are incarcerated, simply on account of aberration of intellect, may not be condemned to live with common thieves who have lost reason, perhaps by indulgence in vice and crime. Another improvement just carried out is the separation of the epileptic patients from the general ones. The old Female Ward has been set apart for their reception. These unfortunates are a class who require the greatest care. It is often; we believe generally; unsafe to allow them to sleep on beds, as when a fit comes on as they fall off and injure themselves, and so their mattresses are placed on the ground to prevent injury. The great difficulty and delay in procuring water has always been felt at this asylum, as it has to be lifted from wells and carried up to the hospital. A proposal has been made to lay pipes, so as to ensure a constant supply of pure water, and this we think a move in the right direction. The Parsees have had separate accommodation apportioned to them; but Mussalmen and Hindoos still remain mixed as formerly. We do not see why this exception should have been made in favour of the fire worshippers. The new female wings are quite separate, and distant, from those of the males, and a separate establishment of cooks have been maintained for their use. The salaries paid at Colaba are moderate, but there are not a sufficient number of wardboys-keepers. We understand that 31 wardboys look after 184 men patients, while there are only 5 ayahs to 47 women patients. The employment of the insane poor people in healthful labour is most desirable, but has hitherto been most difficult to carry out on account of want of space. They have recently been put to garden work, but the grounds are of such small extent that all cannot be daily employed nor can their labour be made reproductive. This in a great measure might be so, if the authorities would only give the vacant ground on the right of the hospital. The Government of India own this land, and report has it that some dispute exists between the Bombay Government and the parent power, and, in consequence, this space is allowed to remain perfectly useless. It may be required for barracks some day, but its use as a garden would not prevent Government taking it back when required. If vegetables were grown here, the proceeds of their sale would more than repay expenses for walling in, and thus a profitable use might be made of the labour of these lunatics, as well as securing for them open air exercise so essential for the recovery of health. Although Colaba may cease to be a large establishment when the new asylum is built, there must always be an asylum at Bombay for the reception of soldiers going home. Report has it that a hill near Matonga will be the cite of the new building which Captain Merewether has designed upon the suggestions of Dr. Shepherd. This place, we learn, has the approval of Dr. Johnstone, the very able Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, who is, we hear, taking a most active part in all the new arrangements. No doubt he has well and carefully considered the matter, but the marshes round Matonga have a famous name for fever. Originally one of the objections to this spot was on account of the guinea worm which afflicted nearly all who resided there, but as Vehar water would now be supplied, this objection is met. We learn that a special examination of the water in this neighbourhood has been made, but with what result we are ignorant. We are not advocates for treating lunatics harshly, but in the course of our enquiries about Colaba we are told no punishments of a corporal character are permitted. This is a mistake, for in the intervals of sanity mad men become very violent, mutinous and lazy. It is no uncommon thing for patients to refuse work, and on these occasions the doctor in charge can only reduce their diet. The law of the land makes even a mad man responsible if he understands the nature of a crime he is about to commit, in an interval of reason, and under this view we think the superintendent should be vested with certain discretionary powers in the event of violence and mutiny at times when rationality is apparent. The time has come when asylums in India must be placed on a similar footing to those in England, Germany, and America, the only three countries which have really taken a real interest in the great question of how we should govern, treat and cure mad people. We believe our American cousins are far in advance of us, and others in these matters, and we should not be ashamed to consult their policy and to avail ourselves of their collection of knowledge upon matters connected with ailments of the brain, which, we regret to say, are very largely on the increase. We hope our friend of the *Pioneer* may never have to complain of want of ventilation should he ever visit Colaba either as a visitor or resident.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 2ND OCTOBER.

Lord Hatherley's resignation is confirmed. Sir Roundell Palmer has been appointed his successor.

The foot and mouth disease is rapidly spreading throughout Yorkshire and Warwickshire.

The Prussian Government emoluments to the Bishop of Ermeland have been stopped from the 1st inst.

The Bank of France has extended its limits for advances on securities.

The revenue of Great Britian for the quarter ended the 30th Sept. is £15,812,500.

LONDON, 1ST OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Fair Dhollera, 6 7/16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings		7s. 9d.
8½ do.		9s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist		1s. 2¼d.

The sum of £95,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The sum of £60,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

Consols ...... 92¼.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 2ND OCTOBER.

ARRIVED steamer Tanjore from Sydney 8th, Melbourne 11th, and King George's Sound 18th September.

New gold fields have been discovered at Yam Creek, about 150 miles from Port Darwin. Several hundred miners have left for that port.

Overland Telegraph completed on 22nd August, and messages transmitted from one end to the other. Line works splendidly.

Coffee, moderate demand. Sugar, firm. Metals, market quiet. Rice, dull, quoted at £20.

IT is said that a floating bridge is about to be constructed over the Ganges at Ghazeepore.

THERE have been again heavy rains at Tientsin, and the whole country which was covered with water last year is again inundated.

A BRILLIANT meteor passed to the eastward of Madras on the night of Saturday. The sea, for a moment, was quite lit up by its pale splendour.

THE total amount subscribed for Mrs. Elson, the widow of the heroic pilot Elson, is about Rs. 8,800. Mrs. Elson has proceeded home to her father, a clergyman of the Church of England.

THE Madras Boat Club have tried to raise the flagging spirits of the Madrassees by getting up rowing matches on the Cooum. The proceedings on Saturday drew a comparatively small attendance.

IT is stated that a corner of the new Indian Museum at Calcutta has sunk 13 inches. As a massive tower is about to be added to the building we may soon, says the *Indian Observer*, expect "the permanent settlement" of the Museum.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCMURDO does not leave India for good and all, until after the breaking up of the Camp of Exercise. He is to have the command of a division at Hussun Abdul. Generals Sir H. Tombs and Macdonald are also to have commands of Divisions.

THE Simla journal regrets to learn that Mr. Wellesley, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, has been for some time in a weak state of health, probably owing to excessive official work, which has increased considerably of late; it is not improbable that a furlough to Europe will be necessary.

THE Japanese difficulty with the Coreans is said by the *China Mail* to be rapidly becoming critical. The Coreans demand war, and China has plainly declared that if there be war it will take part against Japan. The receipt of the Corean challenge is said to have delayed the Mikado's progress at Hiogo.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says—"It has at length been decided that all the Government Secretariat Offices shall come up to Simla next year as usual, without any reductions or alterations whatever. There may be some saving effected in other ways, but no attempt will be made to curtail the strength of the offices, to divide them, or to reduce the present necessary expenses attending their movements to and fro."

NO English paper, when announcing the titles and honours of the different members of the Burmese "Embassy" now in England, has thought it worth while to inform the public that the chief man of that Embassy, Ken Wondouk, who gives himself out to be the First Minister of State at Mandalay, was in Major Sladen's time a prisoner in the common jail at Mandalay, and that Major Sladen (no bad judge of Burmese officials) described him in a letter to the Indian Government as "*a villain.*"

THE finale of the Southern India Rifle Association was played last Friday evening on the parade-ground, Bangalore, when Major-General Borton, C.B., commanding the division, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of spectators, presented the prizes to the winners. A wish has been expressed that riflemen should come forward and measure skill with the crack shots of Southern India. Calcutta, with its Volunteer Corps, may respond to the wish—but alas, for Bombay, nobody knows what has become of its Volunteers, and we are afraid that Bangalore will have to look for warriors worthy of its guns elsewhere than in the capital of Western Ind."

A NOTIFICATION has been issued from the Hydrabad Residency, dated the 18th September 1872, stating, for general information, that cholera is now showing itself in many parts of Berar. Persons intending to visit the shrine at Devulgaon Raja in the Booldanah district, where there is reason to fear that an outbreak of the epidemic is more specially imminent, are therefore strongly recommended not to do so this year; because, in the event of the disease gaining ground, the local authorities will be under the necessity, however reluctantly, of taking steps which will not only arrest altogether the movement of traders towards that place, but also interfere very seriously with the free access of pilgrims themselves to the shrine.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT T. J. BAILEY, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK PELHAM BARTHOLOMEW, having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Major from 20th September 1872, subject to H. M.'s approval.

AN order from the Horse Guards directs that the duty of placing troops in position on occasions of parade for drill or manœuvres is to be performed by an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department.

WE hear from England by the last mail that the report of the Adjutant-General upon the organization of the Royal Regiment of Artillery has been published. It is the result of an inquiry into the working of the present system of brigades, and contains the evidence upon that point given by officers of all ranks. The general opinion of the service seems to be that it is undesirable to abandon the present system. Sir Richard Airey considers that difficulties have been experienced in administering it by reason of the unequal number of batteries in brigades, owing to the frequent changes in the number of batteries required for India, and from the circumstance of many brigades in that country having been mixed, or composed of field and garrison batteries. Any difficulties, however, on this score might, he thinks, be remedied without any radical change. The whole force consists of 229 batteries, amounting to 33,562 men with 13,177 horses. It is proposed to divide these into six brigades of horse artillery of five batteries each, and 12 brigades of field and 13 of garrison artillery of seven batteries each, with the senior lieutenant-colonel in command at headquarters. It has throughout been admitted that there should be some division beyond the battery, which is the tactical unit; but the Adjutant-General and H. R. H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief are strongly opposed to the appointment of a general officer of artillery, as likely to interfere with the present policy of assimilating the artillery to the rest of the army in all points of administration and discipline.—*Pioneer.*

REVIEW.

CONCERNING JOHN'S INDIAN AFFAIRS: BY ROBERT H. ELLIOT. CHAPMAN AND HALL, 1872.

THE perusal of a book like this recalls to the mind the precursors of the storm which nearly a century ago swept America away from England. The analogy between the relation with England of this country at the present time, and that of America in 1774, may be, and in truth is, wanting in many essential points; but as far as the present apparent obstinacy of the British nation goes, in refusing to pay greater regard to the outcries of the people of India against the system of taxation imposed on it there is, to our minds, a complete resemblance. Exactly as was done with the American Colony, the people of India have various taxes arbitrarily fastened on them; precisely in the same way are the petitions and representations of the taxed people, or of their delegates, disregarded by men who are placed in authority; and now, as then, the warnings of statesmen who presume that they have felt the pulse of the times are without avail to stem the course of a policy which is bent on replenishing the treasury at the cost of political safety. Here and there a few individuals fancy that in an isolated instance of crime, or a limited and feeble attempt at rebellion in semi-barbarous regions, they have correctly interpreted the true signification of an approaching disturbance, and these alarmists proceed to warn others, as far as they can, of it, with what result experience has already shown, though to the Europeans in this country hope triumphs over experience, and bids them, with conscious integrity of purpose, rely upon an amended policy for future security. Such, we repeat, are the thoughts which are invoked by a perusal of Mr. Elliot's book. It is full of condemnations and warnings, fringed with a good deal of advice of a very characteristic sort. It labours to complete its indictments against the Indian Administration, which it strikes and spares not. Illustrative incidents, and references to the publicly-declared opinions of men who had at one time or other been in power, who were capable of pronouncing on the questions dealt with by them, abound almost in every page. Mr. Elliot tries to satisfy even the most careless in such matters, that Indian securities are not worth the paper on which they are written, and he pleads his case with more of the ardour of an advocate than the impartiality of a Judge. There are many who have studied the position of the English in India, who will condemn him for his unmeasured denunciations and sweeping attacks, but after all a little of the correct history of our times will enable anyone to gauge the full extent of his facts, and as little of common sense will strip his writings of their extravagance and expose the modicum of accuracy on which he has attempted to base his diatribes against the British supremacy in this country. Let us here say that Mr. Elliot has attested the sincerity of his personal convictions in the instability of the British power in India, because of its oppressive taxations, by withdrawing all his investments in Indian securities, as well as by advising the withdrawal of all the trust monies in which he was concerned, and which were similarly invested. If Indian securities are really preferable to English, and the inexorable logic of facts establish that they are, then Mr. Elliot may be regarded as a pecuniary martyr to his convictions, and thereby entitled to that sort of equivocal interest which is bestowed on those who hold wrong opinions with heroic self-denial.

The style of the book is unusually colloquial for a publication of its sort. The writing resembles nothing so much as the epistolary jottings of a person who, having leisure, has strolled into your estate and presumes to address you a report on its apparently defective management, of course accusing your stewards of incapacity. The owner of the estate is John Bull, and Mr. Elliot pays him the compliment of believing that he is still the sturdy John Bull of old, whose love of truth, even if it be unpalatable, was well illustrated by his great representative, Oliver Cromwell, when he told Cooper (the miniature Vandyke of those days) "No flattery; paint me warts and all." Mr. Elliot certainly does not flatter the British character in the portrait of the British administration in India which he has drawn. It rests with the public to judge if he has been a truthful limner of his more difficult subject. We believe that Mr. Elliot will be disappointed if he thinks that John Bull has not deteriorated somewhat in his capacity to receive well-deserved reproaches with good humour and good sense. At any rate it is not possible to speak plainly to British officials in India of their blunders without giving serious offence to many of them; and this characteristic Mr. Elliot repeatedly points out to be *the* great barrier to their ever hearing the exact truth from the natives, all of whom feel the task to be invidious and unwelcome. But Mr. Elliot himself disdains to conform to this time-serving policy. Having found, or having persuaded himself that he has found, the principal Indian agents of John Bull (from the great Duke down to his delegates in this country) to be mismanaging the Indian estates, he bluntly accuses them in set terms at the bar of honest John's sense of justice and national self-respect. The counts of indictments take the following forms, in a general way. The Government of India encourages disaffection by publicly disgracing officers who have boldly quelled a rebellion; it gives a glowing description to the people of England of the material prosperity of the people of India when there is no such prosperity, and when on the contrary they are groaning under oppressive taxes; it persists in a career of unnecessary expenditure with an enormous debt hanging over it and with a revenue which depends for one-eighth of its receipts on a most precarious source, viz. opium; it pursues a course of the most irritating and unjust, if not even cruel, increase of old taxes such as on salt and saltpetre, on exports and imports, and by the imposition of new taxes such as the income-tax, mofussil tax for the police, certificate tax, agricultural tax, non-agricultural tax, and so forth. "The fact is, my dear John, your Indian agents have not been statesmen at all of late years. They have been nothing but a set of deeply-involved tax-gatherers, who have been so hard-up that they can see money but nothing else." Our readers will perhaps, from this specimen, hold us justified in saying that Mr. Elliot deals with great subjects of statesmanship in language suited (to quote an expression in a recent resolution of the Bombay Government when addressing the Worshipful Bench of Justices) "to the meanest capacity." Mr. Elliot attacks the educational policy of the Government as well as the missionary enterprise of the Christian Church. Indeed, we may well despair of touching on a single aspect of the British rule or expression of British supremacy in India, but which appears to Mr. Elliot to have been stupidly managed by the Government. The catalogue is too long to be reproduced here, and we therefore sum up this part of the contents of the book, the part devoted to complaints, by a quotation from it, very significant of the run of Mr. Elliot's appreciation of what has been done for India.—"In the existing state of human nature, the conditions of things in India must be thoroughly rotten, and they (*i.e.*, the present Finance Committee) should therefore have turned their attention to the *fons et origo* of the evil which lies in the thoroughly vicious form of government with which the inhabitants on your Indian estates are at present cursed."

It would be false, as perhaps it would be impossible to assert that the highly coloured sketches of the mal-administration of India, which are given in this book, are absolutely baseless. Unfortunately for us there is a film of truth in them. Where Mr. Elliot errs is in his incapacity, as the enthusiastic advocate of his cause as much probably as from a natural obliquity in his perceptions, to discern the great difficulties which encompass the proper administration of this immense Empire. He is much too uncompromising to be a safe guide. For example, it is manifestly possible, in the case of the construction of State Railways on the narrow gauge, to admit many reasons other than financial ones for their prosecution, yet he is doggedly oblivious of everything but their *financial* relations to the Empire, so that it were possible to retort that on *his* side also, *he can only see the money* effect of an undertaking and nothing else. We are free to admit that the fruits of the British administration in India in respect to Taxation, Public Works expenditure, and Education, have gravely belied expectations as far as we have gathered them. But those who, like the writer of this book, strike a balance of results without allowing ample time for any given policy to germinate, take but a contracted view of what India is ultimately to benefit by its connection with English enterprise. Passing over for the moment the results which are destined yet to vindicate themselves in the future, there can be no manner of doubt that the motives of the policy was and is entirely pure,—witness our educational efforts. No Government in the world could have dared to educate the masses if it did not feel assured that its policy could stand the criticism of the people, and knowing also that the more they are educated the more crucial will that criticism be. In this one fact alone of the liberal policy of *educating* the masses in India, do the British administration proclaim to the inhabitants of India that it courts intelligent criticism of the purity of its purpose, and that it is not desirous of a factitious security founded on the ignorance of the people. Granting so much, however, there are blunders which need rectification, and some of them very speedily. Let us see how Mr. Elliot would rectify them, and reconstruct the policy which it is to secure the stability of the British Government in India. He would stop all outlay on railways until the existing lines pay satisfactorily; he would abolish the income-tax, and decree that no fresh taxation be levied without the consent of local native councils to be appointed in each district. No new laws to be made unless the necessity for them is established by petitions from the people. The governing basis in each district is financial equilibrium, on the principle that if a district kept within its income there would be a perfect security against any excess in Government. The Collector will thus be master of the position, and Public Works and Education will be wholly subordinate to his direct control. English education to the natives to be stopped at once, but instruction in the vernacular to be encouraged. A British guarantee to be given for all the present liabilities of the Indian Government with the view of reducing the interest of the debt, and no fresh liabilities to be incurred unless for war or well considered irrigational schemes. Mr. Elliot strongly supports the *Indian Economist's* recent proposal to establish extensive granaries as food provisions against famine. He would abolish the Indian Council, and reduce the employment of an expensive European agency. There are several other matters which make up a list too long to be enumerated at present. We have however, from what has been stated above, sufficiently indicated the line of policy which underlies Mr. Elliot's "rough scheme." The essence of his scheme is local and popular representation by means of Punchayets. They appear to be indicated as the real rulers of the country, and the Government is in most cases merely to record the aggregate opinion of these local councils, and frame its laws accordingly! This plan will practically realize Mr. Elliot's fundamental idea of ruling India agreeably to Asiatic views, and it will substantially convert the *vox populi* into the *vox Dei.* The picture is not so attractive after all, in its extreme forms, and the stagnation which will involve everything in India in the embrace of the torpid policy sketched by Mr. Elliot, will simply be deadly in its effects. That we do not establish our protest to such fatal counsels by detailed arguments, is because the crudeness of the proposals carries their own reputation on the surface. India undoubtedly needs repose from legislative experiments; from the irritating development of its cotton interests; and from its destructive extravagance in unreproductive public works. It greatly requires repression in respect of the higher English education which has practically been substituted for the vernacular to the natives, and stands in the way of the technical education which is so much more needed. The attitude which has been taken by that small section of the House of Commons which is interested in British affairs in this country, augurs well for a substantial reform on these points, though, like most matters intended to influence generations, it may not be realized quite so quickly, or flowingly, as we wish. All who know the obstinacy of the traditional John Bull, know full well that he will not beat a hurried retreat from his plans for all the schemes of redemption and all the fulminations which many Robert Elliots may promulgate in numerous strategically written books. History is silent on the subject of great political revolutions having been produced by the efforts of publishers only. As evidenced by the extraordinary successes of certain religious tenets, we know that most important moral revolutions may be very firmly established by the entire absence of force, but this has never been achieved in matters political. Heretofore blood has been the great fertilizer of the soil to nourish the blessings of civilization. It was the effect of arms that carried Roman civilization into England and English civilization into India, and both have been lasting for all Mr. Elliot's axiomatic statement to the contrary in the opening of his chapter on the assassination of the late Viceroy. But those points in our administration of this country which stand in need of examination are not political; they are moral and economical, and their rectification will not need the blood-letting which ordinarily precedes amendment in the art of government. We think it premature to enter into a discussion of the details of Mr. Elliot's plan of the future government of India. It is confessedly, and we must add, manifestly crude. He promises a more elaborate scheme at no distant date, and we heartily wish him a safe and true deliverance out of the toils of providing for "a satisfactory government for the people" of India, which he has deliberately gathered around him.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, 1ST OCTOBER.

THIS grand old crudity is now shaking its old sides and ridding itself of monsoon clouds; and it is time it did, as there have been many visitors here already, some of whom have been driven away in two or three days by the weather. Two superior spirits came up on the 19th ult., and have been here ever since, pronouncing the place angelic during the sunshine between the clouds. The temperature is very pleasant at all times. The Superintendent will have to exert some energy if the Governor is to come up on the 8th, as the path up is by no means suited to tat's hoofs. From what I see of the paths, I am sure that a little extra expenditure would prove a saving in three or four years, and the paths would be good all the year round.

There is no bazaar to speak of yet, but the hotels are fairly supplied with essentials. The natives of the place are exhibiting their old spirit, and charge over Bombay price for a fowl which has no more egg-producing power left, and is not convertible into *good* leather. Indeed any one coming up here to keep house should make a memo. of the old country inn notice—*The best of everything to be had here* (if you bring it with you). Bring everything with you, and the foolish natives may come to see the shortsightedness of their silly ways. Happy thought! Bapty Brothers might send a consignment of bread once or twice a week.

THE GUN-CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Despite the many able editorials and letters of correspondents in your columns which have brought to light the many inconsistencies, irregularities and discrepancies in the several public Government offices and departments in this Presidency, I perceive that one has escaped the just criticisms of the press, which, I opine, ought to be justly dealt with. It is in reference to the payments and salaries of the Gun-Carriage department. Hundreds of labourers toiling from 8-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. by the "sweat of their brow," the majority of whom depending solely on the abovenamed department for their very existence, and several employed there for years together, receive for their toils but comparatively a niggardly allowance rising from the minimum sum of "two annas" to the maximum amount of "three rupees" per diem, but which latter sum not

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one of those poor creatures are fortunate enough to enjoy. Be that as it may, it is not the point in question with regard to the salaries of the workmen that we are looking to at present, but the injustice of depriving them of that miserable pittance for every Sunday and holiday that they are privileged to be absent. Whether it be a holiday of nations (Sunday), a holiday granted as a privilege by Government, public holidays, or holidays of festivals, they forfeit those days' wages, the labourers (even if willing) being totally prohibited to work. "Even" half-days of Saturdays, which are granted throughout almost every Government department by the kind considerations of the head officials, are grudged to this department. Whilst on the other hand, from different Budgets have we been shown the reckless extravagance of Government, wherein thousands of rupees have been expended to no purpose, and yet few hundreds are grudged towards this hard-working class, who can "almost" justly claim it, and which would be to them a hundred-fold benefit. "A penny wise and pound foolish" Government! Nay, furthermore, should they encounter the common enemy of mankind, "sickness," which we all have to battle against, they forfeit each and every item of their wages for the number of days absent, certificates being of no consideration, and "moiety" being altogether out of the question. Yea, a still "more considerate" discipline is being carried into effect (which I have heard authentically) that every working man compelled to leave his work is cut "one anna," whatever may be the reason of his going away for a short time.

Suffice to say, without enumerating the different privileges granted to other Government departments, that even private factories, cotton presses, printing presses, merchants' offices, &c., do not, as a rule, deprive the wages of their employes when they allow them the privilege of a few holidays in the year.

Government is therefore deeply and, I may add, thankfully indebted to the "wise and economising" administration of the zealous and arduous Agent of the Gun-Carriage department, by whom the coffers of Her Majesty's Treasury are being rapidly augmented.

OTHELLO.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The controversy that has been raging for some time past between the Ratepayers' Committee and Government is now about closed, and Government control over the affairs of our Municipality will continue.

The Ratepayers' Committee have argued that Government have no confidence in the ratepayers; but the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker retorts that it appears to him that the ratepayers have no confidence in Government.

The Ratepayers' Committee ask that the ratepayers be allowed to manage their own affairs untrammelled by Government interference, and it appears plausible enough that they should be allowed to do so if they wish, which is not quite certain; but Government decline.

I have used the words Ratepayers' Committee, because it is not known that the ratepayers as a body *do* ask to control their own affairs, and it never can be decided unless by the ballot-box.

It appears to me that Government instead of promising the ratepayers a trial of managing their own affairs, which promise has not been carried out, would have done better if they had found out positively that the ratepayers really wished to do so.

The Hon'ble Mr. Narayen remarked yesterday that "the masses of the people are groaning under pressure "of taxation, and care for this more than they do for "any system of representation."

In fine, if the Hon'ble Mr. Narayen is right, whoever can relieve the portion of our community that now pay excessive taxes (whether Government, or the representatives of the people) will be popular. Government has failed to do so; would the representatives of the people, were they allowed to control matters, be able to accomplish what Government has failed to do?

There are ways of taxation which might be introduced in Bombay that would touch the entire population, and I apprehend that the difficulty at present is that the entire population, or anything near the entire population, is not reached.

Now there is one tax that might be levied which would yield a very considerable sum and yet not be felt. It might be called the municipal tax.

Every man in the community over 21 years of age might be obliged to pay a Municipal tax, and I think such a tax might be levied in Bombay, say 5 rupees per head per annum on all persons who pay an income-tax on Rs. 1,000 income per annum, and 5 rupees per head per annum on every Rs. 1,000 income additional, and all who are taxed on income under Rs. 1,000 per annum should pay a rupee per head per annum. For instance, if I am taxed justly on an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum, I certainly can afford to pay Rs. 5 per annum Municipal tax, or if I am justly taxed on an income of Rs. 10,000 per annum, I certainly ought to be willing to contribute Rs. 50 per annum for the benefit of the Municipality.

I think the Municipal tax would not be unpopular, and it might be made to yield a very considerable sum per annum. Now there is another tax I think might be levied and not touch any one to hurt them. I mean a trade tax. Let every merchant, shopkeeper or person in trade of any kind pay a small tax, say Rs. 5 per annum. If I am a merchant or shopkeeper or in trade of any kind, surely I can afford to pay a trade tax of Rs. 5 per annum and not feel it, and in the aggregate the Municipal tax and trade tax would, I think, be found to yield handsomely and not hurt anybody.

The point is to tax the people. Get some tax that will find everybody. At present the taxes are paid in the main by the few; but the people get off scot free or very nearly so. It is a most wonderful thing that the people who are not averse to fair taxation are not reached. The people do not object to fair taxation; but it is hard that a select few should have to bear the whole burden.

The same machinery that collects the income-tax at present might be used in collecting the new Municipal and trade taxes, also a fire brigade tax, which I shall allude to presently.

I have always felt that an income-tax was just, only I think the income-tax in India is too high; but that is a mere matter of opinion.

Certainly if I make an income in India I ought not to object to pay a small percentage to Government if they require it, and if my income is, say, Rs. 5,000 per annum, I certainly ought to be willing to pay a paltry Rs. 25 per annum Municipal tax and a small trade tax, provided I am in trade, of Rs. 5 per annum. We must be taxed; but it appears to me the main thing is to distribute the taxes equitably.

There is talk now of taxing fire insurance companies, and I think it right that fire insurance companies should pay a fire brigade tax; but I think a fire brigade tax should be put on the entire community as well, and that all ratepayers should pay a small sum per annum as a fire brigade tax, say five rupees per head. What is five rupees per head per annum? and in the aggregate it would yield quite a sum. Very many people do not insure at all, and we all want an effective fire brigade; but why make the municipality pay for it out of taxes that are wanted for other uses? Why not have a special fire brigade tax?

I have already trespassed too much upon your space; but my only excuse is that I want to see the people taxed in such a way as not to fall too heavily upon any one, yet yield sufficient to help out the very large sum that this city requires per annum to carry on with. When it comes to improvements on a large scale I have never had but one opinion, and it is that all improvements of magnitude that will benefit our children and our children's children, should not be borne by the present generation. The municipality should be allowed to borrow money for all such purposes, and we of this generation at least should only be called upon to pay the interest on the debt.

In advocating a municipal tax, trade tax and fire brigade tax, I do not mean that the foregoing taxes should be levied in excess of present taxes, but that the amount of some of the taxes now in vogue should be reduced to the extent the new taxes would probably amount to.

X.

BOMBAY.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.—A native paper points out the necessity for opening agricultural and industrial colleges in this country.

CHOLERA.—Three cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Tuesday—one at Oomercarry, one at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, and one at Mount Pleasant Road.

THE INSOLVENCY OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.—It is stated that several local Banks and Marwarrie merchants will sustain a heavy loss in consequence of the insolvency of Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Visram Mala, a butler, was charged with assaulting one Lucknak Baluak. He pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—A man named Raja Baboo, employed on board the ship Bavelau, had his right leg broken by a tub of coal falling on it on Tuesday. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two Mussulman cotton cleaners were charged with driving their vehicles in a rash and negligent manner on the Mahaluxmee road, and were each fined five rupees.

STRIPES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Woodward, a Camatee named Syajee Nursoo was charged with stealing a saree belonging to one Bhawoo Gopal, and was on conviction sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* observes that nothing is as yet known as to how the Jam has disposed of the case in which five Girassias were killed some time ago by the Jam's Sebundee in a boundary dispute.

CITY SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF SURAT.—A Surat paper complains that the sunnuds issued by the City Survey Department of Surat, on receipt of a fee of two rupees per sunnud, do not contain the exact measurements of the properties to which they pertain.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a labourer employed at the Government Dockyard accidentally fell into the dry dock from the staging erected alongside the steamer Semiramis. The man was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DISTRICT PLEADER'S EXAMINATION.—The *Gujerat Mitra* disapproves of the order of the Judges of the High Court, requiring a knowledge of the vernacular up to the sixth standard of the school course in the candidates who would appear at the next district pleaders' examination.

A PERJURY CASE AT AHMEDABAD.—A case is at present pending in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in which a well known Hindoo of that place by name Pranjal Achratlal stands charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 28th Sept., was 51 feet 3 tenths, the total rainfall up to same date being 65 inches 47 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 3 tenths, and the total rainfall 39 inches 27 cents.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—Henry Shea, a European, was charged before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

PROPOSED BAND CONTEST.—We understand that very shortly a general muster of military bands will take place in Poona, but for what purpose we cannot say, unless it be (as we sincerely hope it will) to take part in a monster band contest. The idea is an excellent one, and we hope to see it carried out.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE FORGERY AND CHEATING CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Purdasee named Kassim Panday, against whom a warrant was issued on the 28th ultimo at the instance of Runsordas Toolseydas, was charged with using as genuine a forged document, and also with cheating. He was remanded to jail.

ACCIDENT AT THE MAZAGON DOCK.—Early yesterday morning a seaman of the steam ship Ionia, now lying in the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Mazagon, accidentally fell down the hold from the main deck, and was seriously injured. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

IMAGES FOUND.—On Tuesday a Hindoo named Nathajee Bussawath found at Byculla six silver and copper images and one copper image, lying amongst some rubbish in front of his house at Byculla. The images were made over to the police, and are now lodged at the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, for identification.

THE STATE OF CHOTA OODEYPORE.—The *Sumsher Bahadoor* gives a good account of the administration of the State of Chota Oodeypore, in Rewa Kanta, and attributes this satisfactory management to the Chief being intelligent and taking personal trouble in its supervision. Mr. Keshowjee Ramjee, the adviser of the Chief, is praised for the good advice he gives to his master.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—The *Akhbari Soudagur* is much rejoiced to find His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse devote close and uninterrupted attention to his work. H. E. is said to read every case, whether it be long or short, important or unimportant, requiring his opinion, and not to leave it to his Councillors or his Secretaries to dispose of it, as was done by his predecessor.

A SUMMONS AGAINST A HINDOO MAHARAJ.—The Rev. Jerome Antone Pereira yesterday took out summonses from the Girgaum Police Court against Jeevanlaljee Maharaj and John De Cruz, on a charge of allowing a common brothel and lodging-house for prostitutes in the Breach Candy Road to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants in the vicinity.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—A native contemporary calls into question the wisdom and propriety of a Government resolution which makes it imperative on every probationary Government servant to pass the necessary departmental examination within one year, under the penalty of losing his appointment in case of failure. The writer requests Government to modify it by extending the period of probation to two years, and giving the probationaries two chances instead of one.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday at noon a very fat Parsee, whilst sitting on the boundary wall of a well on the Esplanade (saying his prayers probably), lost his equilibrium and fell headlong into the well. Another Parsee passing by just at the time fortunately saw the accident and cried for help, which brought a European gentleman and a hamal to the spot. A *pugree* was let down and the drowning man took hold of it, and then the hamal descended and helped the man from his perilous situation.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mrs. A. Gott, known in Bombay as Miss Carrie Spencer, who arrived here from Kurrachee by the steam ship Punjab on the 30th ultimo, has reported to the police the loss of about Rs. 95 from her box. It appears that Corporal Spithal, R.A., took the box on shore by mistake together with his luggage. The box was found at the Apollo Bunder, but it did not appear to have been tampered with. It is suspected that the complaint made is a false one, and enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

A GUJERATEE SERIAL PUBLICATION.—Some time ago we noticed with satisfaction the initiation of a novel experiment in Gujeratee literature, namely, the serial publication of a good, readable novel in weekly parts, to be afterwards made up into volumes. Messrs. Cooper and Co., book-sellers, Meadow Street, deserved well of the Gujeratee reading public for making this experiment, and we should be glad to know that the result has answered their anticipations. The second volume of the work has just been published under the title "The Talismanic Image of Mazandran; or the Blessing of Pious Dinbanoo;" and will form a fit companion to the first. The incidents of the story are romantic, and are related in a simple, readable style. We fancy that the book will find its way to many readers in the native community.

A NATIVE'S IDEA OF NATIVE TALENT FOR JOURNALISM.—The *Gujerat Friend* writes—"The English people yield to none in the management of their journals. Americans may contest their supremacy, but none can surpass them in purity of language, depth of comprehension, and the lofty principles on which the best of their journals are conducted. The natives have learnt the art of journalism from their English masters. From their precepts and examples they have imbibed a spirit favourable to the advocacy of the oppressed ryot, or the support of the necessary aristocracy. They have learnt this art, which their rulers first taught them, and some of them have made some progress in it. The spread of vernacular journalism is an encouraging feature of the times. In our Presidency there are about fifty newspapers conducted by natives. We believe that the progress of journalism in any country is the real index of the progress of the nation. We can learn the character of a people from the character of its journals. Nobody who reads the best native newspapers can conscientiously say that their tendency is bad, or that they teach anything but love to God and our countrymen. Occasionally you will find a journal conducted without any acknowledged principle, but where there is one of this kind there are two which faithfully serve the Government, strengthen the loyalty of the people, and fight for the just and legitimate rights of Indians."

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.—An inquiry was held yesterday in chambers before Mr. Justice Gibbs at the High Court, as to an alleged illegal arrest of Pestonjee Hormusjee Pastagia, a debtor of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, in respect of the balance due on a bill of costs. The solicitors had obtained a warrant of arrest against the debtor, who was arrested by a sheriff's bailiff on the Esplanade about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning last and brought into the Fort in custody. His story was that, between 11 and half-past 11 that morning, in obedience to a summons from the Master in Equity, requiring him to execute certain deeds at the Master's office, he was proceeding along Apollo Street in the direction of the High Court, when he was arrested by the bailiff. On the other hand, it was stated for the solicitors that, about the time abovementioned, the debtor was in their office in custody of the bailiff. His Lordship, after hearing evidence on both sides, decided that the arrest was legally effected. The debtor was, therefore, removed in custody. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the debtor; and Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, in support of the legality of the arrest.

HIGH COURT.—3RD OCTOBER.

Before the Hon. Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

639 & 822-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy v. Soonabai, widow, and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Appeals before the Hon. Acting Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill.

Especial cases from Small Causes Court for Judgment.

24908-70—Bai Jadao alias Casibai, widow v. Tribhovundass Jugjivundass.

5247-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—W. Nicol and Co. v. J. S. Castle, Master of s.s. Hutton—Thacker and Chalk.

APPEAL.

242-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—William Moir and another v. Koopchund Sahebchund—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

Appeals before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.

279-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Nowrojee Mody v. Navazbai—P. Dinshaw.

41-71—Shamrao Pandoorung—Babajee Cassinath and others v. Anundrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, and Dallas and Lynch.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.

SHORT CAUSES.

733-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Nurseydass Jetram v. Sungapa bin Sewmoorty and others—Garud.

443-72—Jefferson and Payne—Oomabhoy Huthesing and others v. Bhughdass Sewlall—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

262-71—G. J. Mody—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee L. v. Pestonjee Dinshaw—In person. Part heard.

322-79—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—His Highness Tookajee Maharaj H. v. Petamberdass Narayenjee—Dallas and Lynch.

542-70—Jefferson and Payne—Jairaj Peerbhoy and others v. Elden Stewart Cairy and others—Dallas and Lynch.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Vellijibhoy Khaigar v. Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

552-71—Tyabjee—Morarjee Poonjah v. Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

448-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Runchordass Jairam v. Dadabhoy Wittoba—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

429-72—Garud—Bal Mungesh Waglé v. Lalla Kanhaya—Thacker and Chalk, and Shamrao Pandurung.

485-72—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai widow v. Maneckbai widow—C. Tyabjee.

LONG CAUSE.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

337-71—A. Framjee—Thucker Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Jamal—Manisty and Fletcher.

187-71—Hope—Ambaram Nurbharam v. Cassinath Bulall and others—Mody.

256-71—Dallas and Lynch—Burjorjee Framjee v. Heerjee Hunsraj—Garud.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN. (7th October.)

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.

Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo deAzavido and another, v. petitioner.

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy Monshee—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund Sewdass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tullockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.

407-72—Dr. Dallas for pauper, Suttaybhamabai, widow, v. Bai Namoon, widow.

745-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondas Nensey and others, Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Jefferson and Payne, and Craigie, Lynch and Owen

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP EASTERN LIGHT, 1,245 tons, Captain John McFee, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BRIG FLOR DE MER, 53 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Deu with original cargo from Mozambique, will be carried in the same bottom.

THE BARQUE COUNTESS OF ELGIN, 713 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 13,400 cantars salt from Jeddah, will be carried in the same bottom.

THE BARQUE FUTEL RAHAMAN, 436 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 9,500 Indian maunds salt and 4 packages sundries from Juddah and Hoodooda, will be carried in the same bottom.

THE SHIP ATTILA, 1,146 tons, Captain Stephenson, arrived on the 1st inst. from New castle via Galle, with a cargo of 1,484, tons, coals, and Mr. A. G. E. Mowbray as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. CELLA, 1,307 tons, Captain Jeffrey, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,358 bales cotton, 936 bales wool, 136½ cwts. linseed, 729 cwts. rapeseed, 2,552 cwts. coir yarn, 120 cwts. cloves, 824 cwts. galls, 480 cwts. horns, 223 cwts. gum and sundries; and the following passengers:—Rev. E. Verleure, Mrs. Hair, two children and native servant, Mr. T. C. Marshall, Mr. Stranack, Mrs. Stranack and four children, Mr. N. Richardson, Junr., Mrs. Richardson, Mr. G. A. Thomson, and Mrs. Wilkinson and infant.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		OCTOBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
11 44 m	5 10	Thursday 3	5 41 m	5 4
......			5 55 a	6 6
0 8 m	6 2	Friday 4	6 10 m	5 5
0 8 a	5 11		6 22 a	7 1
0 43 m	6 6	Saturday 5	6 44 m	5 0
0 37 a	5 8		6 54 a	7 5
1 21 m	6 5	Sunday 6	7 19 m	4 2
1 5 a	5 3		7 27 a	7 6
2 2 m	6 0	Monday......... 7	7 55 m	3 3
1 36 a	4 7		8 4 a	7 0
2 48 m	5 3	Tuesday......... 8	8 49 m	2 4
2 18 a	3 9		8 53 a	6 3
3 45 m	4 4	Wednesday ... 9	9 35 m	1 4
3 7 a	2 9		9 47 a	5 4

Moon—First Quarter 10th, 1h. 54m. A.M.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE second annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Tuesday afternoon at the company's mills, Chinchpoogly, for the transaction of the following business—1. To receive and adopt the directors' report and audited balance sheet of the company's accounts made up to 30th June 1872; 2, to declare a dividend; and 3, to elect directors. Mr. Kessowjee Naik, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report were read to the meeting. From the latter it appeared that the company's profits amounted to Rs. 31,218, including the balance of last year. The directors had purchased for Rs. 8,475 more land from the Frere Land Company; and had built, in addition to other works, a very large tank on the premises, which makes the mill independent of the supply of Vehar water.

There was not a single dissenting shareholder at the meeting; and no discussion whatever took place. The following resolutions were accordingly carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, that the directors' report and audited balance sheet of the company's accounts for the half year ending 30th June 1872 be adopted; and that the directors' report and the accounts, with the proceedings of the meeting, be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

Proposed by Mr. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, and seconded by Mr. Pranjeewandass Waghjee, that out of the profits of the six months ending 30th June 1872, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share be declared, payable to the shareholders on the register to-day, on and after the 8th October 1872, at the registered office of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Pranjeewandass Waghjee, and seconded by Mr. Govindjee Toolseydass, that in the place of Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, resigned, Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy be appointed a director; and that Mr. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-lection, be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Pranjeewandass Waghjee, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the directors, secretary, treasurer, and agent, and other officers of the company for performing their respective duties in a satisfactory manner.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of this Society was held on Tuesday evening last, but we regret to learn that there was a very scanty attendance. Mr. John Adams, the manager of the Society, presided. On account of the unexpected absence of the honorary secretary and of his minute book, the meeting was unable to do more than enter into a desultory conversation, which ended in its being arranged that the manager and the secretary be requested to draw up a form of rules for the guidance of the Society to be submitted for the approval of the members at a meeting to be held on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 5-30 p.m. We trust that the members will muster strong on that occasion, and that after the rules have been passed, the managing committee will set to work and make speedy arrangements for some dramatic performances. The *debut* of the Society was a most successful one, and they must take care, having gone up like a rocket, that they do not come down like a stick. Some of the officers of the Society should inform the public from time to time of their proceedings.

AN INGENIOUS DISCOVERY OF THEFT.

MR. J. H. SLIGHT, officiating Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, appeared before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, on Tuesday, and laid an information against Succaram Antoba and Sittaram Juggonath, clerks in the employ of the New Bank of Bombay, charging them with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. James Hume Slight said—I am officiating Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited. Succaram Antoba and Sittaram Juggonath are employed in the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as clerks in the correspondence department, and as such are entrusted with the custody of postage stamps, and it is their duty to affix postage stamps to all the Bank's letters which are entrusted to them to be posted and enter the amount so affixed in the Bank's postage book. On the 26th September last, after the close of business, I went to the Post Office in Bombay, and examined and noted down in the presence of Mr. E. C. George, Acting Postmaster, the letters which the Bank had under my superintendence despatched that day to its various correspondents and branches. On the next morning I checked the postage account kept by the said Succaram Antoba and Sittaram Juggonath in the books of the Bank, and I found, on checking and comparison of the same with the notes taken by me on the 26th September last, that the amount represented to have been expended on that day in postages on account of the Bank was eleven annas in excess of the amount of stamps which the letters of the Bank examined by me at the Post Office bore. I therefore charge the said Succaram Antoba and Sittaram Juggonath with criminal breach of trust under section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of Succaram Antoba and Sittaram Juggonath, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for. The prisoners were apprehended and placed in Court yesterday. They were admitted to bail.

HONOUR TO SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY, C.S.I.

ON Tuesday afternoon a number of native and European gentlemen assembled in the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and thence proceeded to the house of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, C.S.I., in Church-gate Street, to present him with an address acknowledging his public spirit and liberality and congratulating him upon the honours recently bestowed on him by Her Majesty. The greatest interest was shown in the interesting ceremony, Church-gate Street being all but blocked with carriages, the windows of the surrounding houses crowded with occupants, and the large rooms of the Parsee Knight filled to overflowing with spectators. Sir Cowasjee sat in a large arm-chair and wore his star of India. When a number of gentlemen had taken their places around him,

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs stepped to the front, and addressing Sir Cowasjee, said—I have been asked this evening to discharge the pleasant duty of presenting to you this address, which has been signed by several thousands of your fellow citizens, to congratulate you upon the honour which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer upon you. I have had great pleasure in accepting the opportunity which has been offered me of appearing here in this capacity this evening, because, having had the pleasure of your acquaintance now for more than twelve years, I have found my esteem for your character has increased with the years of our acquaintance. I have now much pleasure in putting on record a public acknowledgment of the valuable services you rendered to Government at a very critical period of the history of this country. It was little more than a year after tranquility had been generally restored throughout India that Mr. Wilson, who then presided over the Financial Department of the Government of India, advised Government to institute a new system of taxation, known as the Income Tax. I believe that with the exception of yourself, Sir Cowasjee, I am now the only remaining member of the first Commission which had the working of that tax in this presidency. I had the honour to preside over that Commission, and I can safely say that for its success the Commission was mainly indebted to those gentlemen who were associated with the Government officers in its management, and particularly to you, Sir Cowasjee Jehangier. (Applause.) You brought, Sir, to that Commission tact, firmness, and independence of character, which were of very great value, but in addition to these you brought an intimate acquaintance with the mercantile community of the city, which was of the greatest importance in enabling us to assess the tax. It was mainly owing to this very excellent information placed by you at the service of the Commission that we were able to carry it out so successfully, and that on my proceeding to England in 1862 I had the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Association for the manner in which it had been worked. Those thanks—as I pointed out at the time—were not due so much to me as to the gentlemen—of whom you, Sir, were one—who were joined with me on the Commission, and contributed to its success. I have taken this public opportunity of recalling to the memory of many of my native friends here, and perhaps of informing many of the Europeans present, the services you have rendered the State in times past, for in India the European community is so constantly changing that what took place ten or twelve years ago is remembered but by few, and often by those merely as a matter of history. I have, therefore, prominently brought your services in that very critical time to the notice of the public. Let me now, Sir Cowasjee, say a few words as to your charities, which on this occasion cannot be passed over without some mention. I find that up to the present time no less than 13¼ lakhs of rupees have been distributed by your liberal hands for the benefit of your fellow creatures. (Applause.) Of this sum a very large amount has been expended in bringing home to the natives of this country, in their villages, the blessings—for they are such—of European medicines and medical assistance. Besides this, buildings have been raised in different parts of this presidency—in Sind, in Surat, and in Bombay—which will carry your name down to posterity as having been one of those who, suffering yourself, considered it one of your duties to alleviate as much as possible the sufferings of your fellow-creatures. (Applause.) Education has received from your liberal hands very large contributions; the number of schools you have established, both for girls and boys, and the expenses of carrying them on which you have provided, have been very large. But, Sir, the largest sums, and perhaps the best expended, have been those which you have given towards the erection of that beautiful University Hall which I trust will, before another year is over our heads, be open for the meetings of the Senate of our University. Upwards of 3½ lakhs you have expended in this manner, and 2½ lakhs on hospitals; besides these, science is indebted to you for large grants of money towards the Asiatic Society's Library, many of whose valuable books, as also articles in the Museum, are due solely to your liberality; and your grant of books for the spread of Oriental studies in the Elphinstone College and the University are too well known to need mention here. Also, Sir Cowasjee, there is hardly a street in this city where we do not find useful and ornamental structures at which the wayfarer may quench his thirst—the result of your bounty. And not only has the city of Bombay these beautiful and useful fountains, but London itself in one of its parks now boasts one of the handsomest of such structures erected at your cost. (Hear, hear.) Sir Cowasjee, I have spoken of the catholicity of your charities. Amongst the many societies you have supported here in India, whose benefits are destined chiefly for the European portion of the community, I may especially mention a donation by you of Rs. 50,000 towards the Strangers' Home, which has been supplemented by additional grants to other local charitable and educational establishments used by my own fellow-countrymen. These, Sir, as I said before, are matters which are known to us all. No creed or country seems to have escaped your liberal mind, and one of your latest donations is that magnificent one which you sent for the relief of the wounded in the dreadful war on the Continent of Europe, which has now happily come to an end. A very short time ago, in looking at a book published many years since—Sir William Ouseley's Travels—I found the author commenting on the generosity of the Parsees as a body, and amongst them he instances the names of two, Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee, who during the famine of 1790 daily fed at his own expense two thousand people without distinction of caste or creed; and Mr. Ardaseer Dady, who in the still more dreadful famine of 1805, fed five thousand people daily for the space of three weeks. These, Sir, are instances of what some of your race have done before you. But I find, upon enquiry, that Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee is an ancestor of yours, and the first of your family who took that very pleasant-sounding name of Readymoney, and that Mr. Ardaseer Dady was your maternal great-grandfather. (Applause.) On looking over a list of your contributions towards the relief of the distressed, I find that to the sufferers by every famine that has occurred during the last thirty years your name appears amongst those who have subscribed large sums in relief. Your noble generosity to the sufferers in England during the cotton famine in Lancashire, to the distressed weavers in Madras, to the sufferers by the last dreadful famine in Persia, your co-religionists who came here in distress, are all well known. But you in no instance showed you acted on the same principles as your ancestors so fully as when, in 1861, a dreadful famine desolated the North-Western Provinces, and a general appeal was made for help to the rich and well-to-do in this country. You, Sir Cowasjee, came forward and placed Rs. 90,000 in cash at the disposal of Government. You cashed a bill, as it were, in advance, which was to be drawn on the credit of common humanity. You took no security, but you placed that money in the hands of Government that the relief might be instantaneous where the need for it was greatest. (Applause.) Sir Cowasjee, I have thus briefly set forth a few of the prominent features which your charitable career presents. I now present to you, Sir, this address, which has been signed by upwards of two thousand of your fellow-citizens, and in putting it into your hands, I gladly echo its concluding words, and trust you may long be spared to us, and that the citizens of Bombay may long have the pleasure and pride of looking upon you as a bright example of all that is most charitable and beneficent in human nature. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs then presented the following address, which was tastefully printed on illuminated vellum, to Sir Cowasjee:—

"SIR,—We, your friends and admirers, wish to add our congratulations to those of others on the mark of distinction with which you have been honoured by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. It is most gratifying to us, your fellow-citizens, to know that the acts of charity with which for years we have been familiar, are appreciated at their true worth in England also, and that the Queen herself has, by conferring upon you the title of a Knight of the United Kingdom, recognized the nobleness of a character which finds relief under severe and prolonged physical sufferings in ministering to the wants of the poor and sick of every race and creed. It would be distasteful to you, Sir, for us to enumerate the good deeds which have gained you a world-wide reputation for philanthropy; but we, who have seen their fruits, can bear witness that they do credit to your shrewdness of judgment, good taste, and public spirit, as well as to your liberal disposition. We hope that you may long be spared to Bombay, whose citizens are proud to place on its roll of worthies the honoured named of—Sir Cowasjee Jehangier. We subscribe ourselves, Sir, with sentiments of esteem and respect, your faithful friends and admirers.

Bombay, July 1872.

The following names are among the principal signatures to the address:—

Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.
Hon. James Gibbs, C.S.
" L. H. Bayley.
" M. Melvill, C.S.
" C. J. Kemball, C.S.
" J. P. Green.
" C. J. Mayhew.
" J. A. Forbes.
" J. K. Bythell.
" Narayen Vasudevjee.
Rev. L. Meurin, D.D., R.C. Bishop of Bombay.
T. Macartney Filgate, Esq.
J. L. Lushington, Esq., C.S.
Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E.
T. W. Ramsay, Esq., C.S.
L. Reid, Esq., C.S.
J. B. Peile, Esq., C.S.
J. O'Leary, Esq.
J. Connon, Esq.
B. Lang, Esq.
F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq., C.S.
R. V. Hearn, Esq.
G. F. Henry, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.
R. A. Dallas, Esq.
Capt. G. T. Robinson, I.N.
Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
" J. T. Mackenzie.
" A. V. Ward.
" I. B. Lyon.
H. P. Le-Messurier, Esq., C.E.
H. I. P. Thomson, Esq.
C. Currey, Esq.
J. R. Duxbury, Esq.
D. Richmond, Esq., C.E.
B. F. Farnham, Esq.
Otto Nölke, Esq.
C. A. G. Pilaster, Esq.
A. C. Gumpert, Esq.
W. Wordsworth, Esq., B.A.
F. J. Candy, Esq., M.A.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Donald Graham, Esq.
Percy Leith, Esq.
Robert M'Ilwraith, Esq.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.
H. R. Cormack, Esq.
E. M. Fogo, Esq.
Walter Lang, Esq.
W. F. Peel, Esq.
K. C. MacIver, Esq.
R. L. Sands, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq.
H. E. Astley, Esq.
C. Douglas, Esq.
G. A. Kittredge, Esq.
C. E. Benn, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
James Macalister, Esq.
T. F. Punnett, Esq.
W. Martin Wood, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.
M. Balfour, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.
R. Stevenson, Esq.
James Douglas, Esq.
Robert Campbell, Esq.
G. H. Moultrie, Esq.
H. Duval, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Esq.
Peshootun Dustoor Behramjee Sunjana, Esq.
Jamasjee Dustoor Menocherjee, Esq.
Sorabjee Dustoor Rustomjee Moolaferoz, Esq.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, Esq.
Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq.
Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Bomanjee, Esq.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Jehanghirjee Wadia, Esq.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.
Professor Dadabhoy Nowrojee.
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
Limjee Manockjee Banajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, Esq.
Mehrjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Esq.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.
Cursetjee Bomanjee Sett, Esq.
Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, Esq.
Eduljee Framjee Allbless's Sons.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
Mahomedally Rogay, Esq.
Jaffer Sullamon, Esq.
Shujavodeen Tyabjee, Esq.
Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Esq.
Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed, Esq.
Hajee Jakeria Noormahomed, Esq.
Hajee Joosub Noormahomed, Esq.
Hajee Abdool Currime Caddeo, Esq.
Hajee Mahomed Seedick, Esq.
Hajee Harroon Hajee Hammed, Esq.
Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
Vurjeevandass Madowdass, Esq.
Nurrotumdass Madowdass, Esq.
Budroodeen Tyabjee, Esq.
Bal Mungesh Waglé, Esq.
Tulseydass Nurseydass, Esq.
Cullianjee Muddonjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq.
Dalloobhoy Dossanee, Esq.
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.
Tapidass Varazdass, Esq.
Toolseydass Varazdass, Esq.
Vizbhoocundass Hurribhoy, Esq.
Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundas, Esq.
Dyal Rattonsey, Esq.
Moorarjee Goculdas, Esq.
Vundravun Purshotumdass, Esq.
Gopaldass Madowdass, Esq.
Lucknidass Kimjee, Esq.
Vajeesunker Goolabrai, Esq.
Sunderdass Mooljee, Esq.
Goculdas Lilladher, Esq.
Jevraz Balloo, Esq.
Ramjee Madowjee, Esq.
Chutterbhooj Premjee, Esq.
Kuttow Muckonjee, Esq.
Luckmichund Nurseydass and Sons.
Morarjee Cursondass, Esq.
Currumchund Premchund, Esq.
Cursondass Vullabhdass, Esq.
Ravagur Coovergur, Esq.
Jairam Sewjee, Esq.
Becherdass Ambaidass, Esq.
Dulputhboy Bhugoobhoy, Esq.
Marrackchund Luckmichund, Esq.
Jamnadass Shavucklall, Esq.
Nuggindass Jamnadass, Esq.
Cullinadass Kirparam, Esq.
Bhoysett Trickumlall, Esq.
Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy, Esq.
Jaitbabhoy Luckmichund, Esq.
Thakursee Mooljee, Esq.
Guneshdass Kristnajee, Esq.
Sewlall Moteelall, Esq.
Goolraz Sungunee, Esq.
Jaisseram Kissunram, Esq.
Hujarimull Nurseydass, Esq.
Sreeram Dowlutram, Esq.
&c., &c., &c.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs continued—Before I sit down I have another pleasing duty to perform. You doubtless have heard, Sir Cowasjee, that many of your admirers and friends are anxious that there should be a statue of you erected in some of the public buildings of this city. I have therefore now, at the conclusion of this ceremony, to ask you to permit your friends, who have already subscribed upwards of Rs. 20,000 for that purpose, to order from England a statue of you to be placed in the University building, and also that you will kindly sit for the necessary photographs.

Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, being unable from agitation to speak, had to hand his speech in reply to Dr. Mackenzie, who spoke as follows:—Hon. Sir and Gentlemen,—I beg of you to accept my warmest thanks for your congratulation on the high honour which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer on me, one of her very humble but most grateful and loyal subjects. To receive such an address as you have tendered to me to-day I conceive to be the greatest honour that a man can obtain from his fellow citizens, and it is peculiarly gratifying to know that I have so many friends among different races and creeds, and that this address contains the names of those honoured and respected not only in this country but in Great Britain. Gentlemen, I scarcely know how to reply to your feeling allusion to the sufferings which it has pleased an All-wise Providence to inflict on me, but let me assure you that in my feeble efforts to assist the poor I have only imitated the good works of my forefathers, an example of which was honourably acknowledged by a former Governor of this presidency more than a century ago. I pray that this feeling may continue among those who will inherit my name, and that so long as the name of "Readymoney" may exist that it shall always be found associated with loyalty and philanthropy. Hon. Sir and Gentlemen, it but remains for me to thank you for your attendance here to-day, and to request you to accept and convey to all my friends my respectful assurance that their address will always be preserved and treasured in my family as one of its proudest memorials.

In reference to the request to permit his statue to be erected,

Sir Cowasjee replied as follows:—Hon. Sir and Gentlemen,—I desire to express my most and sincere and heartfelt thanks to the public for the high honour they have conferred on me—an honour that I shall think of, and look upon with much pride, and I trust that my statue, when erected, will induce many of my countrymen of all classes and creeds to remember that there is more real pleasure in giving than receiving, and that it is our duty to bestow on others a portion of the good gifts with which we have been blessed by God's mercy. I beg again to thank the chairman and the members and honorary secretary of the committee who have taken so much trouble on my behalf.

Mr. Dinshah Manockjee Petit read an address from the inhabitants of Surat congratulating Sir Cowasjee on his recently-acquired honours, and for himself he expressed the pleasure that it gave him to be the medium of this manifestation.

Sir Cowasjee (through Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee) replied as follows:—Gentlemen,—I am exceedingly obliged to the people of Surat for their heartiness and good-will towards me, which is apparent from the address just read. The charitable institutions which I have established, and which in the eyes of my brethren have done so much good, are founded by the grace of God. The accounts that I have received from the inhabitants of different cities, as to the good those institutions have effected, fill my heart with joy and satisfaction. In whatever I have undertaken I have done my duty, and I owe everything to the All-powerful God, who has encouraged me with the means and inspired me with the desire to do my duty towards my fellow men. May God prosper Surat and make its people happy is my sincere prayer.

Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate—Mr. Justice Gibbs, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, and Gentlemen—I believe I am one of the oldest acquaintances, and perhaps one of the oldest friends, of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier in Bombay, and perhaps I may be allowed to say a few words upon such an occasion as the present. I feel much gratified and also much honoured by being present here to-day. A good deal has been said about the public charities of Sir Cowasjee, but I know many instances of his private charities which have not appeared in any of the newspapers—(hear, hear)—and which I know in his goodness and his modesty he would have disliked to see given to the world in print. (Hear, hear.) It is this peculiarity of my personal knowledge of Sir Cowasjee that has made me intrude myself before you now. It has been my good fortune to know Sir Cowasjee's goodness for—well, I am ashamed to say for how many years, as I am sure it would make me a very much older man than many of you imagine me to be—(laughter)—but during all the years that I have known him he has never been wanting in generosity. (Applause.) I may have known him to be at times a little proud—I was almost going to say a little saucy—(laughter)—but I never knew him to be deficient in goodness, integrity, and courage, in which respects he has been a signal example to all his countrymen. For these reasons I honour him—for these reasons I have come forward to-day to add my testimony, the result of long knowledge, to what has been so well said by Mr. Justice Gibbs. I am very much gratified to see so many of his countrymen here, and to see gentlemen like you, Mr. Justice Gibbs, and the other honourable gentlemen here present, and who, I think, do themselves honour in being so present, assisting at this ceremony—making as it were a concensus of opinion, native and European, to do honour to a man who has spread out his hands to help all classes of men, whether they were worshippers of the rising or the setting sun or not. (Applause.) His sun, at all events, has been goodness, truth, courage, and integrity above everything, and these make a noble sun to honour. (Applause.) In all that has been said in his praise I concur; and I concur with a much larger assembly outside this room, an assembly comprising I may say the whole community of Bombay, who are proud that our gracious Sovereign has conferred honours upon him, honours, however, which I will not say are equal to his deserts. Should Sir Cowasjee ever get a seat in the House of Lords, I shall be delighted and flattered, but shall feel that Bombay has not got more honour than it deserves. (Laughter and applause.)

Flowers were then distributed, and the company separated.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

WE present our readers with the results of the recent horse show held at Poona:—

PRIZES AWARDED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Class I.—English horses suitable for stallions. H. H. the Raja of Kolapore, 3rd prize.

Class II.—English mares, for breeding. Edward S. Hawkins, 2nd prize.

Class III.—Australian horses, as stallions. Mr. Ali Abdoola 1st prize, Major Stewart, 2nd prize.

Class IV.—Australian mares, to breed from. 1st prize, Dr. Orr; 2nd, Mr. Ali Abdoola; and 3rd, C. Pritchard, Esq.

Class V.—For Arabs, suitable as stallions. 1st prize T. Davidson, Esq.; 2nd. Kurreem Khan, for H. H. Aga Khan; and 3rd, Mr. Abdool Rayhiman.

Class VI.—Arab mares, suitable for breeding.—None.

Class VII.—Arab Galloway, or Pony stallions. 1st prize, Mr. Kummoo Sullimon, 2nd H. H. Aga Khan, 3rd, Mr. Abdool Rayhiman.

Class VIII.—Country and Stud-bred horses fit for stallions.—1st prize, Colonel Westropp, Commandant Poona Horse; 2nd, Bappogeer Walud Motegeer; 3rd, the Chief of Kurundwar.

Class IX.—Country and stud-bred mares over 14-1.—1st prize, Captain Hogg, Poona Horse; 2nd, Shabudeen bin Immamodeen; 3rd, Raja of Kolapore.

Class X.—Country and stud-bred Mares under 14-1—Medal Balasaheb bin Gunputrow of Sagaum. 1st prize A. Adey, Esq.; 2nd, Govind Walud Hurry; 3rd, Witoba Walud Peerajee.

Class XI.—Country and stud-bred Galloway and Pony stallions.—Medals, Colonel Westropp, Poona Horse, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.; 1st prize, Captain Waring; 2nd, Colonel Westropp; 3rd, Captain C. Covey, 68th L. I.

Class XII.—Country and stud-bred Galloways and Pony mares, medal and 15 Rs., Mooklajee Wd. Dajeeba. 1st prize, Nawab of Palitana; 2nd prize, Nawab of Palitana; 3rd prize, Rokri Wd. Darkoo.

Class XIII.—Yearling foals, any breed; 1st, Govind wd. Hurree; 2nd, A. Adey, Esq.; 3rd, Ramchunder Abbajee Bhugwunt.

Class XIV.—Yearling fillies, any breed. 1st, Suntajee Patel of Grim; 2nd, Balaram wd. Hookoomchund; 3rd, Rokri wd. Darkoo.

Class XV.—Two years old colts; medal and Rs. 5, Nanajee wd. Shamjee. 1st prize, Rs. 5; 2nd, Shaik Mugdoom; 3rd, Shaik Mugdoom.

Class XVI.—Medals, Balaram wd. Hookumchund, and Mahadoo bin Jayram Goojar; 1st prize, Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer; 2nd, Mr. E. S. Hawkins; 3rd, Soriajee wulud Nanajee.

Class XVII.—Three years old colts, any breed. 1st prize, Captain Hogg; 2nd, Lieut.-Col. W. Brown, 83rd Regiment.

Class XVIII.—Three years old Fillies, any breed. 1st, prize, Captain Hogg.

Class XIX.—Three years old colts, any breed. 1st, the Thakoor of Palitana; 2nd, Shaik Abdool Nubee; 3rd, Govindrao wulud Babajee.

Class XX.—Four years old filies, any breed. None exhibited.

Class XXI.—Yearling foals, any breed. 1st, Ramchunder Abajee Bhugwunt; 2nd, Sukharam Suntajee Jagtap; 3rd, Mahemuddi Khan wulud Rajee Khan.

Class XXII.—Yearling fillies, any breed. 2nd prize Ganoo wulud Bapoorao.

Class XXIII.—Two year old colts. 1st, Colonel Westropp; 3rd, Kandu bin Bulwantrao Patell.

Class XXIV.—Two year old fillies. 2nd prize, Sonrjee wulud Manajee.

Class XXV.—Three year old colts. 1st, Captain Hogg; 2nd, Colonel Westropp; 3rd, Ramabaee Sahib of Tasgaum.

Class XXVI.—Three year old fillies. None exhibited.

Class XXVII.—Four year old colts. 1st prize, Colonel Westropp.

Class XXVIII.—Four year old fillies. Buhirow bin Deojee Sungur, medal and Rs. 10

Class XXIX.—Two year old geldings, country bred. None.

Class XXX.—Three year old geldings, country bred. None.

Class XXXI.—Four year old gelding, country bred, Captain Pullum, 3rd prize.

Class XXXII.—Five year old geldings, country bred. None.

Class XXXIII.—Chargers, any breed or sex. 2nd prize, Colonel Wood; 3rd, Jaffer Sooliman.

Class XXXIV.—Hunters, any breed or sex. 1st, Major W. Stewart; 2nd, Captain Hogg.

Class XXXV.—Hacks or Roadsters. Medal, Lieutenant Elliott, 1st B. C.; 1st prize, Major W. Stewart; 2nd, C. Pritchard, Esq.; 3rd, H. E Astley, Esq.

Class XXXV.—Ladies' Horses. 1st prize, C. E. Benn, Esq.; 2nd, Colonel Wood.

Class XXXVI.—Pairs of carriage horses, any breed or sex. 1st and 2nd prizes, Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; 3rd, Nawab of Beylah.

Class XXXVII.—Brougham horse. 2nd prizes, Ardaseer Hormasjee Wadia, Esq.

Class XXXVIII.—Buggy or Dogcart horse. 1st, Major W. Stewart; 2nd, Dr. Lamb; 3rd, Captain Ewart; 4th, Captain Currie.

Class XXXIX.—Tonga ponies, pairs. 1st, F. R. Griffith, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. Spence.

Class XL.—State horse used by Native Chiefs. 1st, Nawab of Beylah; 2nd, Her Highness the Ranee of Sattara; 3rd, Raja of Kolapore.

Class XLI.—The best horse of any class, breed, or sex, Ali Abdoola. The Governor's prize of Rs. 500. This prize fell to the lot of Satellite, a 4 year old Waler, standing 16 hands 1½ inches.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicor Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

IT appears that Government have, in a niggardly spirit, discontinued furnishing a copy of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for the use of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The presiding Commissioner, Mr. Justice Gibbs, in a matter heard before him yesterday, directed notices to be published of a meeting of creditors to appoint an assignee, and, in doing so, his Lordship said—I think it ought to be known that, after considerable correspondence between the Chief Justice and Government, the latter have, in the exercise of their discretion, determined that the Insolvent Court should not be furnished with a copy of the *Government Gazette*. The Act and the rules, which have the force of law, require certain notices to be published in the *Government Gazette*, and that the proof of such notices should be by their production, and as I do not consider that I am bound to supply myself with a copy, it will be as well that parties who have to prove the publication of the notices according to the rules should provide themselves with their own copies and bring them into Court.

THE DISTRESS CAUSED BY THE FLOODS IN KHANDEISH.

THE Acting Collector of Khandeish, Mr. Grant, has applied to Government for a sum of Rs. 40,000, for the purpose of Takavi allowances to the unfortunate cultivators who lost their everything by the recent flood. He has also proposed that timber for rebuilding the destroyed huts should be given gratis. Mr. Grant's proposals are extremely praiseworthy, and we hope His Excellency the Governor, who feels greatly concerned in the fate of the unfortunate sufferers, will prevail upon the Supreme Government to sanction the above amount at once. The Takavi allowances if granted will enable the farmers to set to business again. But there are many others besides farmers who have suffered by the floods, and the immediate necessity of providing food and clothes is very great indeed. In the single taluka of Dhulia, at least a thousand families have been left entirely foodless and clotheless, and about double that number without any shelter. This will give the public some idea of the distress prevailing in Khandeish. The Committee of the Gujerath Relief Fund collected about three years ago, consisting of Messrs. Ramji Mudonji, N. Wadia, Verjeevandas Madhavdas and Moorarji Gokuldas, at the suggestion of Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali and others, at once forwarded Rs. 2,000 to Dhulia for the relief of the poor. The native public of Bombay seem to be very desirous of contributing to a general subscription list, which will be very shortly opened when the wants of Khandeish are accurately known. In the meantime we are given to understand that there was a large balance amounting to about Rs. 25,000 out of the Orissa Famine Fund in the hands of Mr. Taylor, of the Chamber of Commerce. Should the balance still exist, to what better purpose can it be applied than assisting the starving, clotheless and houseless sufferers of Khandeish?—*Indu Prakash.*

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1872.

As announced in our issue, the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1872 was opened by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. About 4 o'clock carriages were pouring in the direction of the Assembly Rooms, and at half-past five the Soldiers' Institute was crowded to overflowing by the beauty and fashion of Poona. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at a quarter to five, and was received by the Committee of the Exhibition. At half-past five His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mrs. Deane, also arrived, and were received by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., the Committee and the Honorary Secretary Captain Bell. The Band of the 56th Regiment played "God Save the Queen" on His Excellency's arrival. The articles exhibited were far more superior than those of last year. The management was all that could be desired and reflects great on the indefatigable and gallant Hony. Secy. Captain Bell, for to his exertion alone in arranging the goods according to the classes is due the success of the whole affair. The splendid Band of H. M.'s 68th L. I. was also present and performed the music composed by exhibitors.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 1.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay met in the Council Hall on Monday, the 16th, at twelve o'clock. There were present:—

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General.
The Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.
The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.

Section one hundred became section ninety-eight.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I do not think that this clause is complete, and I should like to see something added to it. I object specially to the levying of the house-rate and the occupiers' rates. I think the immense amount of what I may call legal confiscation arises from the extreme poverty of a large class of persons who become liable to be charged with these rates, and I think it cannot be the intention of Government to wring taxes from people who are almost paupers, and for whom some exemption ought to be provided. I would therefore propose the following as a special clause:—

"Special exemption from house rates and occupiers' rates may be granted to any person otherwise liable for such rates, provided that within fifteen days from the presentation by the Municipal Commissioner of the bill for such rate or rates, the said applicant for exemption shall by appearing personally before the Municipal Commissioner or by sending in a written statement, declare his inability, on account of poverty, to pay such rate or rates, and shall furnish the Municipal Commissioner with satisfactory proof that such statement or declaration is true and well founded. The names of such applicants shall be immediately submitted to the Town Council, whose confirmation shall be necessary in every case of exemption, and in the event of the Municipal Commissioner refusing to exempt any such applicant, the said applicant may appeal to the Town Council, whose decision shall be final. In the event of any such application being proved to the satisfaction of the Town Council to be groundless, the applicant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10."

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The whole of the 21,000 owners are likely, on such an invitation as the Hon. member proposes, to advance the plea of poverty.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—To prevent that I have added a penalty.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The section regulating the house rate has already been agreed to and passed, and if it be desired now to prevent any exemption from house rate, an alteration must be made in section sixty-nine as well as in this section.

His Excellency the Governor—I think delays would be endless if we were to adopt the Hon. Mr. Forbes' suggestion. If the Corporation have all the trouble and expense of appointing men to present bills, it would never do to leave it to every man to refuse to pay the collector when he called on him. A minimum rate for occupiers ought to be fixed, and exemption should only be allowed to persons whose contributions will not reach that amount. The Corporation probably gains nothing by the attempt to collect these small sums.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy—I intended to move something similar to the amendment now put forward by the Hon. Mr. Forbes. If this be done, we shall be saved the trouble of making eight hundred bills, and the Corporation will lose only a trifling sum of about Rs. 400. I would suggest that all under a gross rental of Rs 20 per mensem should be exempted from the house and occupiers' rates. This will relieve the dwellers in miserable huts from those payments which are a severe burden on them. It was from Mr. Peile that I learned the effect of such a change as the one now proposed, and I think that for the sake of Rs. 400 it is absurd to lose the time and labour that are necessary to make out 800 bills.

His Excellency the Governor—I think that the Hon. Mr. Munguldass' proposal would practically have operation in one or two of the existing wards. Of houses in which the owners are assessed upon a gross rental of Rs. 20, I find that in Girgaum and Malabar Hill there are only 4; in Oomercarry, Mazagon, and Parell, 2; while in Mahim and Camateepoora there are 214.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass—I believe that before 1857 all such houses were exempted.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—I may mention that in the case of the non-agricultural cess, the executive officers of each district were, under the by-laws, given full power to exempt persons from payment in individual cases in which it might appear that hardship would be the result of levying the cess. I think something similar should be introduced here giving the Municipal Commissioner or the Town Council power to make exemptions in cases which in their opinion required it.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I think that would be much better than exempting a special class, in which a man assessed at Rs. 12 might be in a much worse position than a man assessed at Rs. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes concurred with the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew thought any alteration was scarcely necessary, because the Corporation or Town Council would never make the Commissioner throw good money after bad by making him prosecute people who were unable to pay.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen understood that the process of issuing distress warrants and selling a person's cooking pots must be gone through.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft mentioned that as regards the

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house-tax in municipalities in the mofussil, power is given to remit the tax in ascertained cases of poverty.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker considered that where the levy of a tax had been directed by law some attempt must be made by the Municipal Commissioner to impose it. He did not object to give a power to exempt in cases in which the sums were so small that it would be no benefit to collect them.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew believed that to declare that certain people shall not be assessed was wrong, because he understood that one of the objects of the Bill was to bring the whole of the property in Bombay upon the assessment book.

His Excellency suggested the following amendment, "and it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioner with the approval of the Town Council to remit the rates for the year or any instalments thereof in any case in which they shall be satisfied that the payment of the same would subject the person liable to undue hardship."

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said His Excellency's suggestion entirely met his views.

His Excellency the Governor said that it was only a sort of general authority that was wanted, much always having to be left to the discretion of the Commissioner. He believed the words he had read would carry out this view.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew was of opinion that they would only express what the present Commissioner had power to do already.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy would prefer to see the limits of the discretionary power more clearly defined.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought that the words "subject the person liable to undue hardship" were vague and too wide. He could not therefore support the amendment as it stood, but he was quite willing to give the Municipal Commissioner power to remit the collection of the rate in cases in which he considered that it was not for the interest of the Corporation to issue process for the recovery of such small items. This would get rid of the issuing of bills and distress warrants for petty sums which were not worth the trouble of collecting.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said the Council should endeavour to show that they did not mean to ruin the labouring rate-payers, and that it should be a rule to exempt the poorest classes from direct taxation.

His Excellency the Governor's amendment was put to the vote, when five voted for and five against it.

His Excellency gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment, which was accordingly carried.

The following Hon. members voted Aye:—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., the Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell. The following Hon. members voted No—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate General, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy.

The section as amended stands part of the bill.

Section 101 became 99, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 102 became 100, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 103 became 101. The prefix "sub" was taken out before all the words "sub-let," entered in this section, on the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Tucker.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassodew moved that the words "when any house, building, or land is unoccupied or" in line ones and two be omitted. It seemed to him very hard that, even though there were vacancies in a house, occupiers' rates should be paid by the owner. Already the house-tax had been remitted, and the principle involved in this section was precisely the same.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that many people had kept and were still keeping their houses unlet chiefly because they would not accept fair prices for their rents. It should not be forgotten that during all the time the houses were thus standing empty, they were getting the benefit of municipal protection.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen supposed the case of a man who had fifty houses in a chawl, who if he were unfortunate enough to get one tenant, had to pay rates for forty-nine houses. He quoted the opinion of Government officers on the subject, and stated that General Marriott's Committee in a disinterested report had said that the recovery of occupiers' rates from owners during a term of non-vacancy seemed to them indefensible. The Act as it stood at present was quite different from what it was formerly, and there appeared to be no reason for this.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell mentioned that he was looking for a house in Malabar Hill some time ago, and he found that several houses into which he went, and which were marked outside "to let," had one room furnished, and on his asking the mallee the reason of this, he was told that the landlord, who lived in the native town, used to spend his Sundays in the room. Now, these houses could not be said to be standing empty.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy regretted that these rates were imposed upon vacant properties, and said that the house-owners were so burdened that it would be better for them to pay a lump rate of 20 per cent. at once, than to have to meet all the demands that were now made upon them.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said that an occupiers' rate should be made recoverable only from the occupier, and it certainly seemed hard that where a man had no tenant, he had to pay occupiers' rates. All these rates that were put upon the owner seemed to him to be of the nature of an income or property tax, and it would be better to consolidate them and call them by that name at once.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy said the house rate was already passed with the exemption now claimed, and he asked that there should not be two principles in the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen concurred with the Hon. Mr. Munguldass.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew said that if the house rate might be designated as in the nature of an income on capital invested in houses, but the occupiers' rates were clearly of quite a different character. These rates were contributed in return for advantages given to the owner, and were payments for the preservation of property by affording it the benefits of lighting and the protection of the police and fire brigade. These benefits were neither more nor less whether a house was vacant or full or partly so, and he therefore could see no justice in the argument that because the house-rate had been remitted this rate also must be remitted. He certainly should vote against any such proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—We have recognized the same principle here as we were willing to do with respect to Government buildings—namely, that these rates are virtually payments for services rendered.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy thought there was a great distinction between the two rates.

His Excellency the Governor said that as the law stood at present, if a house were unoccupied the owner only paid police or lighting rate, and it appeared to him that by the present amendment it was sought to obtain an exemption which did not at present exist.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass—Supposing the population of the city were suddenly to fall one-half, would it be fair to levy the whole of the occupiers' rates from the owners of the empty properties?

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—If that were ever to happen, the Council of His Excellency could sit and alter the law.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—It is the same principle, only the Hon. Mr. Munguldass has placed it before you in a stronger light.

The amendment was lost by 7 votes against 3. The following hon. members voted Aye:—The Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Vasudewjee The following hon. members voted No—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. K. Bythell. His Excellency the President did not vote.

The section was agreed to, and as amended stands part of the bill.

Section 104 became 102.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass proposed that the old section should be followed instead of this new one, under which the landlord was made to recover from the occupier in the Small Causes Court at considerable trouble. He desired more facilities for the landlord recovering his rent and he objected to his being compelled to furnish the Commissioner with a list of tenants, and being made liable if he did not do so. He begged to move that in the section after the words "thereof shall" should be omitted, and that there should be added in the place of the deleted part of the section, "and shall furnish the Municipal Commissioner," &c., as in section 102 of the Bill as referred to the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that this section would assist the landlords in recovering occupiers' rates from their tenants, and that he considered its retention necessary.

The amendment was lost by 7 votes to 3. The following hon. members noted Aye:—The Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Vasudevjee—3. The following hon. members voted No:—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. K. Bythell.

His Excellency the Governor proposed that as the Council were dealing only with rates, the words "or tax" in the fourth line should be omitted.

The amendment was agreed to, and the section as amended stands part of the bill.

Section 105 became section 103.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker proposed that in the 25th line "police and lighting" should be substituted for "occupiers." This was agreed to.

The Hon Mr. Narayen withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice—viz., that the words "by Government or" should be omitted in the twentieth line because of the Advocate-General's previously expressed opinion that these were payments simply for local conveniences.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that it had already been announced that in this matter the Council could do nothing by legislation, and that Government had agreed to contribute to the Municipal fund the equivalent of these rates upon buildings.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—You are already bound to pay police and lighting rates upon all your lands, and already the returns of all such property have been prepared and are in the Commissioner's office. There was an advocate's opinion upon this point—the Hon. Mr. Scoble's.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The hon. member is right so far in saying that the Municipal Commissioner is seeking to recover these rates upon Government lands under the present Act, but Government do not admit that they are under any legal obligation to pay, and the success of any attempt to establish such an obligation seems very improbable. The clause, with the alteration proposed by the Hon. Mr. Tucker was agreed to, and stands part of the Bill.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Maharaja of Kaparthulla has arrived at Simla on a short visit.

ON the night of the 10th September 9·7 inches of rain fell in Moulmein in nine hours.

CAPTAIN T. J. QUIN, Assistant Commissioner in the Jhansie Division, has, we hear, been appointed to succeed the late Major Orman as Cantonment Magistrate at Roorkee.

CONSEQUENT on the resignation of Mr. Boycott, Mr. M. J. White, M.A., has been appointed Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, and Mr. J. Gale, M.A. and LL.B., Senior Professor.

THE 2-21ST FUSILIERS.—The *Madras Athenæum* hears that the 2-21st Fusiliers are likely to leave Madras for England earlier than was anticipated. The Battalion is now under orders to leave Bombay by the 4th troopship, which is arranged to sail on the 11th December from that port.

ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—We learn that an action for a breach of promise of marriage will be filed in the High Court after the vacation. The damages are laid at Rs. 10,000 and if the case comes to a hearing some interesting particulars are promised.—*Madras Athenæum.*

DURING the month of August last the death-rate in the North-Western Provinces was 2·12 per 1,000, or a total of 62,904 deaths in a population of 2,960,745. There were 6,019 deaths from cholera, 2,015 from small-pox, 39,171 from fever, and 827 from snake-bites and wild animals.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE FOR CHOLERA.—We learn that in Madras the Municipal authorities have been tom-toming about Chintadrepettah and Poodoopettah and other parts of the town, calling on all householders to have their houses white-washed within a week, otherwise they will subject themselves to a heavy fine. This, we believe, is done as a precautionary measure against cholera.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The officers of the Indian Medical Department will be interested to learn, with reference to the representation of the grievances in connection with the Medical Retiring Fund, that the Financial Department "want to know you know," which probably means a postponement of redress *sine die.—Civil and Military Gazette.*

IMPROVEMENTS AT SIMLA.—The Simla Municipality have commenced to remove the shops and dilapidated buildings in the Upper bazaar, with the view to converting it into a broad road for general public promenade. When completed, this will be one of the finest walks or rides in Simla, as it is nearly level, and broader than the generality of hill roads.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER AT SIMLA.—During the past week we have had some fine days, with certain signs of the departure of the rains; but on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the mists again obscured the distant hills, and the foul weather does not seem to have departed. Snow has fallen on the nearer ranges, and the temperature is very low for the time of year.—*Ibid.*

STAFF CORPS WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND.—We understand that the scheme for a Pension Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Staff Corps Officers and the Medical Officers of the Indian service has been stayed by the Financial Department, on the ground that the interest on the assets proposed to be allowed by the Government (at 4½ per cent) is too high. Pity that this solicitude for the finances of the Empire could not stop the large addition to the national debt for useless and inefficient Public Works, and that what has yielded to the tyranny of the Public Works Department is denied to the cause of the widow and the orphan! But the ways of the Financial Department are past finding out.—*Ibid.*

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR MADRAS.—The *Madras Athenæum* says:—The 2 p.m. mail train of the 28th instant slipped a few of her carriages off the line near the foot of Balpally Ghaut, a station about 97 miles from Madras on the N. W. Line. Some of the passengers were injured and were conveyed to Tiruputty, about 14 miles off, for medical aid. In consequence of the accident the train reached Codoor at 2 a.m. yesterday, whereas she ought to have been at this place between six and seven o'clock the evening previous. It appears, as far as we can gather, that the engine driver finding that he could not take the whole of the carriages up the incline on account of the rails being slippery owing to the late rains, left a portion of them on the main line and took the rest on into Balpally Ghaut siding. He had hardly unhooked his engine from these carriages in order to return to fetch the remainder which he had left on the main line, when the carriages in the siding rolled down the incline and dashed with terrific force into the other carriages, throwing many of them off the line. We did not receive our Bombay newspapers on Sunday till five or six hours after the time for their usual delivery. A painful excitement pervaded Madras yesterday evening on account of the accident.

ARRIVAL OF A PILGRIM SHIP AT CALCUTTA IN A DISGRACEFUL CONDITION.—Great care is taken in this country of every native who is shipped as an emigrant to a tea-plantation or a colony, but the same attention seems to be by no means paid to unfortunate pilgrims in their return voyages from Jeddah. We hear that the ship Western Star, which arrived from Jeddah with about 300 pilgrims last week, was stopped off Diamond Harbour, and the Assistant Magistrate communicated with, in consequence of the unhealthy state of the pilgrims on board, several having died between the Sandheads and Diamond Harbour. The Magistrate thought the ship over-crowded, and gave permission for the pilgrims to land, of which about forty availed themselves. Captain Warden, accompanied by a medical officer, proceeded at once in a steamer to Diamond Harbour on receipt of the news of the state of the ship, but he found that there was plenty of space for the number of pilgrims, but the ship was in a most filthy state. The Doctor reports the pilgrims as suffering from scurvy, and there was no medical man or proper medicines on board. Since the ship has come up to Calcutta, more deaths have occurred, and the Police have, we hear, been put on board, the Coroner also being about to hold an inquest. Some one, surely, is to blame for allowing the ship to get into such a state, and to leave port not properly provided with medicines.—*Englishman.*

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS BETWEEN THE SHEEAS AND SOONIES IN CASHMERE.

SRINUGGER, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

THE Resident and a large proportion of the visitors have returned from Gulmurgh to Srinugger. Cholera has now almost disappeared from that city, if reports are to be believed. The weather is now most charming,—just when people have to leave the Fair Valley. No sooner however is the city of Srinugger freed from the terrors of the pestilence, than a worse enemy invades the capital. For the last three days the inhabitants of Srinugger have been butchering one another, and burning one another's houses about their ears. The origin of this very serious disturbance appears to be the following:—

The Mussulmans, who form about nine-tenths of the population of the Cashmere valley, are divided into the two great sects of Soonies and Sheeas. The Soonies are firm believers in Omar, and deadly enemies of their co-religionists the Sheeas, to whom they give the opprobrious name of Rafizi, or heretic: the Soonies are about nine to one of the Sheeas. The Sheeas are firm believers in Ali and his house. They believe that he was superior even to Mahomed himself: they form a mere handful of the population in Cashmere. Their whole numbers throughout the valley are said not to exceed ten thousand. The Sheeas in Srinugger form about one thousand houses, or about six thousand souls, including men, women and children. The Sheea men form the most active, industrious and well-to-do portion of the Mussulmans. The finest *papier mâché* workers and shawl makers are Sheeas. Perhaps the wealthiest man in Cashmere is Mirza Muhammad Ali, who is a Sheea. Well, there is a deadly hatred existing between these two great divisions of the Mahomedans, which sometimes manifests itself, as on the present occasion, in open warfare and a defiance of all law. Near the Hurree Purbut Hill in Srinugger, on which stands the fort commanding the city, is a musjid belonging to the Soonies, and called after a Mussulman worthy, of the name of Madeen Sahib. Some time ago the Sheeas bought a small piece of ground opposite to this musjid, where they began to build a rough place of worship for themselves. The Soonies, as was natural, strongly objected to this arrangement, and begged the Sheeas to desist, which however the latter refused to do. And the place was built; but in a very rude fashion. Last Sunday, the 15th instant, was the anniversary of Madeen Sahib's death, and there was great crowding of the Soonies to his musjid. The Soonies being numerous and strong, and enraged at the obtrusive and pertinacious opposition of the Sheeas, as exemplified in their place of worship, set upon it, and soon made it a heap of ruins. The Sheeas then mustered themselves in large numbers, and a regular fight ensued on Sunday night, which raged on till Monday morning, when the Sheeas were completely beaten off the field. Then began the work of plunder, devastation and murder. The Soonies entered the defenceless houses of the Sheeas, and having plundered them, set them on fire. As the houses of Srinugger are built chiefly of wood, the work of destruction was of easy accomplishment. The houses of the Sheeas in the city were soon smouldering heaps of ruins. The destruction of their homes and property, which was basely carried off by the Soonies, was not the heaviest calamity that befell the Sheeas on Monday morning last. Their women were dishonoured, and their children butchered before their very eyes. It was not till 9 o'clock on Monday morning that any effort was made by the local authorities here to put a stop to the tragedy. At that hour the Wuzeer or chief native official of Cashmere, in the absence of Maharajah Rhumbeer Singh, appeared on the scene, accompanied with a large body of troops who are said to have made a very feeble and abortive effort to quell the disturbance. At any rate, throughout the whole of Monday, the 16th instant, the work of destruction went on, and flames and smoke might have been seen ascending from Zudabal, Hassanabad, Babapoor, Drogajun, Gupakar, Sonawar, Pandrettun and other places. The authorities seemed altogether powerless. A very small band of resolute troops well led would have sufficed to quell the tumult; but they were not to be had, and the flames spread from village to village around Srinugger. The Sheeas fled in every direction, some seeking safety on the adjacent mountains, while others remained in the city in secret lurking places. Many of the women and children of the Sheeas found an asylum in the houses of the Hindoo portion of the community. The Hindoos in Cashmere are called Pundits, and number but between three and four thousand houses in the whole valley. They are in great trepidation lest the Soonies should set on them next for their kind hospitality to the houseless families of the Sheeas. Hark! what noise is that? It is the infuriated mob still at its diabolical work. Monday night was spent sleeplessly by the inhabitants of Srinugger; Tuesday saw the Maharajah's sepoys busy at their work of apprehension and plunder. The leading Soonies were seized and imprisoned, besides hundreds—or thousands it is said—of small fry.

Tuesday night came and the tumult was still unquelled, for the Sheeas mustered themselves together, and retaliated on their enemies by burning several houses in Srinugger and several villages inhabited by the Soonies. All portions of the native community in Srinugger passed Tuesday night sleeplessly. Wednesday dawned on the doomed city, and now troops parolled its streets or bazaars, and numberless Soonies and Sheeas were dragged off to prison. The apprehensions appear to have been made in the most indiscriminate fashion. It is said that large numbers of prisoners were deported on Wednesday to the fort of Ooree. Nearly the whole city was deserted; shops were closed and the bazaars were lifeless. There was much stir at the Shere Gurree, where the local Government holds its sittings;—boats might have been seen crowded with sepoys and prisoners arriving every now and then. Well-to-do Soonies were busy on Wednesday placing their more valuable property in places of safety, as a report was spread that the sepoys were to be let loose upon the people that afternoon. On Thursday the greater part of the city of Srinugger was deserted. Business is still asleep. It would be difficult to estimate the loss in property sustained by the heeas. The amount must be considerable.

It would be difficult to picture a more pitiable state of weakness than has been exhibited by the Maharajah's government on this occasion. It would be well if the British Government would adopt some effective measures for its protection. One regiment of British troops would be sufficient to remove all danger from His Highness, and the government of which he forms the illustrious head. Really this is a matter which the Supreme Government of India should take into its most serious and speedy consideration, or their faithful ally, Maharajah Rhumbeer Singh, may find himself some morning robbed of his trans-Himalayan territories.—*Pioneer.*

FATHER HYACINTHE ON THE MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.

(*Times*, Sept. 5.)

FATHER HYACINTHE'S eloquent defence of the determination at which he has arrived and the step he has now taken is unavoidably an inversion of all our ordinary ideas in the matter of matrimony. When an English gentleman has made an offer, and has been accepted, he is bound without the loss of a single hour to announce the fact to all concerned in his private affairs, and he does this in the briefest possible language. He tells no more than he is obliged to tell; perhaps, if he is in gushing mood, he adds that he feels very happy. But immediately a labour, not always easy, devolves on his friends. They are bound to offer hearty congratulations, and adduce the most excellent reasons for them. The reasons sometimes may be far to seek, but they must be found, and the happy man must be assured that he is very lucky, as well as very discriminating and wise. If we could suppose an Englishman with a numerous acquaintance not all taking the same view of his case, or of matrimony, or of the choice made, yet anxious to behave courteously on the occasion, all their efforts, all their diversities, all their inconsistencies, all their plausibilities, would hardly make such a whole as M. Charles Loyson's elaborate apology for marrying, at the comparatively early age of 45, an agreeable widow lady, for whom he has long felt a deep attachment. The English generally have that opinion of marriage, and that regard for the Divine institution, that they consider it superfluous, if not profane, to offer any reasons for it, except, as we have said, in the way of congratulation. How the reasons for matrimony ever got into the Marriage Service we do not happen to know, but they jar with English feeling, and are certainly needless, considering whom they are addressed to. Multifarious as they are, they are surpassed by M. Loyson's reasons for following the example of his father and all his ancestors up to Adam. If they had not all married—for we will not take any worse supposition—M. Loyson would not be here to say why he does as they did. It remains, however, for the eloquent Pére Hyacinthe not only to have felt the exquisite joys inspired by a conscientious observance of the rule of celibacy and the not less exquisite joy of a pure and holy personal love, but also to proclaim to the Church, by example and testimony, that the clergy may and generally ought to be married men. Luther, we believe, married because he wished to marry, and defended himself as he could do when accused. That certainly is the English as well as the German usage. . . . .

M. Loyson thinks it possible there may be people who will trace to this last step of his all his quarrels with the Court of Rome, in particular his protest against its infallibility. They will say, "He wished to marry, and had not the courage to say so." Thereupon he proceeds to point out the folly of a scheme of dogmatical protest as the stalking-horse of some purely private aim. He winds up with a feat of rhetoric combining in a few words the denial of the false and the admission of the true. "No; my marriage has no connection with my religious convictions, nor with my act of the 20th of September, 1869; or rather, let me say, it is most intimately connected with them, but in that large and general sense which binds together all the steps achieved by a soul in its progress towards light and liberty." But why should Pére Hyacinthe say this when any man of candour and common sense will say it for him, and put the words into his mouth? All the world sees the slow but inevitable development. Infallibility asserted, only to be challenged and impugned, cannot fail to reopen other questions. Why was it ever asserted in this nineteenth century, except to stop that controversy which burst out under pressure? The controversy of all others to be crushed was that concerning clerical celibacy. As Pére Hyacinthe truly remarks, it is one of those matters which may be left to spontaneous feelings, free hearts, and generous inspirations. It is not a law to be enforced upon lower or even ordinary natures—upon men put into the clerical order before they had a will or a mind of their own. At the late Vatican Council one of the first works to be done, and a very heavy work, was the reformation of the clergy in Italy, the Spanish Peninsula, and a great part of France. Strong measures were proposed, and the very preambles were awful. That hindered the work. The assembled Fathers from Northern Europe, these Isles, North America, and our Colonies, protested against being concerned in the terrible admissions made by the very terms of the proposed Decrees. It did not concern them, and they would have nothing to do with it. Yet the clergy to be stigmatized and brought to order were just those that Rome most relied on for the support of her pretensions; and, as it happened, "Infallibility," asserted with a view to the better correction of clerical morals, had to confess that it found in the melancholy fact not so much its politic pretence as its actual support.

An actual marriage is the very last occasion for a controversy on the lawfulness, the expediency, or the Divine purpose of the institution. The speaker must be supposed to have prejudged the question, and even if he says what has been said a thousand times by the best men in the world, his repetition of the arguments at such a time only serves to throw an air of ridicule upon them. Certainly it is below the dignity of the occasion to adduce the compromises which the Church of Rome has made with some Eastern Churches, surrounded by members of the Greek or other Churches, that do not observe the rule of clerical celibacy. This is not an affair of compromises, and Pere Hyacinthe can hardly wish to be associated even in thought with some of the Eastern communities he refers to. When he avows himself ready to cast off the chains of Latin tradition and prejudice in favour of the freer thought of France and Germany, surely he need not seek reasons for marriage from the other side of the Bosphorus or the banks of the Tigris? Nobody ever doubted that Rome could make a bargain, but it is not by or for her compromises that the world is to be reformed either in faith or in morals. If marriage be a Divine ordinance, a matter in which doubt is impossible and even ridiculous, then it certainly requires no far-fetched support, least of all the support of those who offend the most against it by permitting and stigmatizing it in one breath. We think that Père Hyacinthe might at least have taken his honeymoon in quiet, if only to nurse his strength for meeting the controversy which will fester in his absence and break out on his return to public life.

THE DECLINE OF LEISURE.

(*Civilian.*)

IN what respect the swift pace at which we are living affects the physical and mental stamina of the people is a question which must, sooner or later, engage the serious attention of the physiologist. We are rapidly following our American cousins in that race of death in which the goal is reached long before the victims have attained the allotted threescore years and ten. How seriously the hurry and worry of modern life tells upon the mind and nerves can be attested by most men who are engaged in mental labour. It is quite common to hear a person remark that it is not the amount of work which wears him out but the high pressure system that crowds so much into a few hours of each day. Man, unhappily, is an imitative animal; he emulates the speed of the locomotive, and the instantaneous flash of the electric current. In a large firm, on any ordinary business day, orders are crowding from all parts of the kingdom, and indeed from all parts of the world. Two or three movements of the telegraph needle set a whole house of business in active motion, and the misfortune is that all the world seems to require its orders attended to at once. There is no rest for the weary brain in business hours, and scarcely any rest when the warehouse is closed. The weary employé returns home with an aching head, and is too tired for anything but a pipe and the newspaper. He esteems himself happy if he can manage to keep abreast of the world, and can obtain some glimmering of what is going on around him; but anything like careful and solid reading or study he finds quite impossible. Unfortunately, this hurry of the modern world is not alone confined to the commercial section of society; all ranks are affected by it, and in the immediate neighbourhood of large towns the ceaseless throb of the great machine of life tells even upon the classes who can boast of "ease and retirement." Leisure, in fact, has become a thing of the past; we read of it, and talk lovingly of some day possessing it, but we never realize the meaning of perfect repose. How injuriously this modern hurry affects the literature of the age most of us well know. Books are written at railroad speed, and printed, and tossed into the world almost before the last page of the MS. is dry. As a consequence, nothing is thoroughly done; authors are constantly apologising for the haste with which they have written, while the critics themselves have no time for study, and are compelled to sit in judgment upon works which they have not read. Most people, in these days, wonder how Gibbon could have been twenty years engaged upon his "Decline and Fall," or how in the world Dr. Watts could have pottered for the same period over his little work on the human mind. "Alexander," says Timæus, "conquered Asia in fewer years than Isocrates was composing his 'Panegyric.'" We write a trifle faster in these days of steam-engines and telegraphs. A man of letters decides upon writing a work on some subject which requires careful reading and mature thought; he works like a galley slave at his task, tumbles pell-mell into his mind the contents of as many books and State Papers as he can come at; and, in a few months, the work appears, creates a sensation for a day or two, and then disappears into the limbo of forgetfulness. Its sale may have remunerated its author and publisher, but the work adds nothing to the fame of the former, who finds himself almost unknown amongst the fiery meteors which stream like himself for a moment across the literary heavens. The very poets are forced into the whirl of our fast life, and pour out their effusions at a rate which would have astonished Milton and Dryden. At no time perhaps did the *cacoethes scribendi* prevail to a greater extent than it does now; but for one specimen of honest and careful work a dozen ephemeral effusions are poured from the press upon a public which runs, reads, and forgets with marvellous rapidity.

Reading, in fact, seems to be on the decline with the gradual decay of leisure. A well-read man is a perfect novelty, and among the rising generation it seems to be the rule to ignore the past history and literature of the world. Nobody, of course, professes to keep pace with the printing press, and contemporary works fare almost as badly as the great standards of acknowledged literary worth. Men honestly confess that they have no time for reading, and books are skimmed merely, or the telling review is glanced at, for a summary of a noted work, and the reader goes forth into society prepared to praise or condemn, as the critic bids. We may be unjust, or we may speak with partial knowledge, but we confess that we do not find such careful writing in the quarterlies now as formerly. We can remember when an article in the "Edinburgh" would furnish a topic of conversation for months; but it is rare in these days to find even the so-called leisurely veterans of the Press taking the town by storm. The able men who contribute to the pages of the quarterlies are, like us all, driven by the exigencies of life, and find little time for the careful treatment of questions of importance. Even the scientific world is beginning to follow in the mad race of the day; the demands of commerce are daily drawing off recruits from the purely speculative into the domain of practical science. There is no time for that dreamy speculation out of which great discoveries arise; and, as the President of the British Association said the other night, a man who is determined to follow a course of independent discovery for himself must devote the greater portion of his time to the composition of popular books and essays to furnish means to enable him to set apart one-tenth of his hours to his favourite pursuits. No doubt the dull and prosy persons who boast that they are practical will be inclined to think this a very desirable state of things. The test of utility in these days is a very superficial one, and but for the purely speculative minds our practical knowledge would be small. When Galileo discovered the satellites of Jupiter, with the aid of Jansen's telescope, the practical men of the age no doubt sneered: but when the modern dunce is told that one of the minor results of astronomy is the *Nautical Almanack*, which directs the mariner on every inch of his course, he is ready enough to admit there is something in science—"when it is practical, you know."

THE AMERICAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 6.)

THE principle of equality, as understood in the United States, forbids the tenure of public offices for life. This, indeed, was not the opinion of Washington or Jefferson. But Washington and Jefferson were trained under the dominion of English modes of thought. It was reserved for a later generation to discover the true democratic idea. It is unfortunate, certainly, that the man who introduced the practice of rotation of office in the American Civil Service was a mere partisan, eager only for the triumph of his own narrow and selfish policy, that he never attempted to defend it on any general grounds, and that his apologists did not hesitate cynically to maintain that "to the victors belong the spoils." But whatever may have been General Jackson's motive for introducing it, the friends of equality are persuaded of the value of the practice introduced by him. If offices were held for life, a bureaucratic class would at once be formed, and would ultimately crystallize into a kind of caste. There cannot be a doubt, in truth, that the system of making a clean sweep of the Government offices at every change of administration has effectually hindered the growth of a governing class, but there is room for just as little doubt that it has likewise prevented the training of administrators. The insufficient salaries paid to all public officers in the United States would under any circumstances lower the character of the Civil Service. Few men of any ability, with so many careers open to them inviting them to wealth and influence, would choose a service in which the average salaries of the clerks of departments at Washington are not quite equal to the average wages of bricklayers in the same city. But if American Civil Servants could not well be expected to be competent, they might at least not be disreputable. This, however, a hard fate forbids. When men, by long party service, by much cringing to members of Congress, and not a little dirty work, have won the place for which they have toiled, they naturally are not prepared to surrender it again in a year or two, or four at the outside. When, therefore, the inevitable presidential contest comes round they throw themselves into it with all the energy of their nature. They gained their office by their influence with the loafers, repeaters, and bludgeonmen of their ward, or by their skill in manipulating primary elections, or wire-pulling conventions. They now turn their old experience to account and form the animating soul of the Government party. But if they are anxious to retain their means of livelihood, there are ten times as many aspirants equally anxious to snatch it from them, and these naturally attach themselves to the Opposition. Thus, an election in the Unites States becomes a mere scramble for office.

The system introduced by General Jackson, and improved upon by his successors, demoralized politicians until the very name has passed in America into a byword for everything that is corrupt and dishonest. Still, it left some kind of guarantee that the public service would not be too inefficiently conducted. When once a man was appointed, he could reckon with reasonable certainty upon retaining his place at least until the end of the President's administration. He could, therefore, settle down and make his arrangements for that length of time, and had consequently some motive for attention to his duties. But even this motive is now taken away. The exclusion of Ministers from Congress leaves the President without constitutional means of influencing that body. When the South seceded, Mr. Lincoln found himself unable to carry the measures which in his judgment were essential to the successful prosecution of the war. To purchase the necessary support he was obliged to hand over to the senators and representatives who acted with him the patronage of the States or districts they represented. The first result was, of course, to destroy in great measure the authority of the Administration over its subordinates. Henceforth men were appointed, promoted, or dismissed, not because they were fit or unfit for their posts, nor even because they were or were not of the same political way of thinking as the President, but simply because they had won or lost the good graces of a Congressman whose support was necessary to the Government. Competence or incompetence, attention or remissness, were to be alike indifferent. Partisanship was the sole qualification for office. But, furthermore, the Congressman's term of office being only half as long as the President's, the unfortunate official ceased to be a Government official, and became a mere creature of his patron in Congress. Like all such abuses, the system forced upon President Lincoln by the exigencies of the war has become confirmed as a custom by time. President Grant, indeed, for a moment seemed resolved to struggle against it, but even he had to submit. The natural consequences have not been slow to follow.

The present state of parties illustrates the working of the system upon the people. Its effect upon the service itself may be read in the investigation that was instituted a few months ago into the frauds in the New York Custom House. As office is the fruit of victory at the polls, and as, moreover, the office holders are the election agents of the party in power, a benevolence, or tax, is regularly levied on them for the purpose of defraying the necessary electioneering expenses. A year or two ago, in accordance with this custom, the secretary of the New York Republican State Committee wrote to the United States marshal in New York for 1,000 dols. as his contribution. The marshal happened to be about to resign his post. In reply, therefore, he pointed out to the secretary that his salary amounted to no more than 6,000, dols., and that, consequently, at 2 per cent.—the usual rate—his contribution was only 120 dols. Though not admitting his liability, he yet was willing to observe the custom of the service, he added, and therefore he enclosed a cheque for the 120 dols. The secretary at once returned the cheque, with the remark that it was quite true two percent. was the usual rate, but this rate was assessed, not on the salary, but on the income. In other words, the marshal was given to understand that, although his legal salary was only 6,000 dols., a "practical" man could make, and, in fact, always had made previously, between eight and nine times as much. Of course there was only one way in which this could be done—by taking bribes all round. Now, it must be remembered that the State Committee consisted of "men inside politics," men who had themselves held a multiplicity of offices, who thoroughly understood, therefore, what they were talking about, and who would not venture to over-charge a contributor. It speaks volumes for the public opinion of the official class in America that these managers of the Republican party in the State not merely were aware that officials were guilty of taking bribes, but actually recognized their right to take them, by estimating the opportunity their offices gave to make money illegally, and assessing the income accordingly.

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The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, with BATH ROOMS and KITCHEN, well suited for a Family or a few Bachelors, can be had on reasonable terms, in one of the healthiest and quietest localities of the Island, close to the Fort. Board of the best description can also be supplied. For terms and particulars apply to "W.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—MR. DE SOUZA, the first Settler on this range, will be prepared to receive VISITORS on the 16th instant, and promises to give his Patrons every satisfaction.

The CLARENDON is delightfully situated, and lies opposite to the Water Bund, and is centrical to all the points. There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mr. De Souza has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel will be opened on the 26th instant.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

PART of a large HOUSE TO LET in a most healthy and airy situation, near the Hope Hall Hotel. Apply to W. B., at Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.'s Office, in Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9

ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

INSURANCES.

[The "INDIAN" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the risks attaching to Fire and Marine Business.]

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

I.—FUNDS INVESTED in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
II.—RETURN OF 10 PER CENT. of Premium GUARANTEED after 3rd year to Assured on the "Profit Scale," with prospect of quinquennial Bonus.
III.—ENTIRE DIRECTION in India.
IV.—POLICY-HOLDERS ENTITLED to appoint an Auditor
V.—NO AMALGAMATIONS.
VI.—REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.
(The only Company which grants this complete concession.)
VII.—PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT of Claims.
VIII.—SPECIAL Protection to Assignees.
IX.—FAMILY PENSION Branch. Open to all classes.

Military and Naval Officers will find the arrangements of this Office peculiarly adapted to their convenience while employed on Home, Foreign, or Colonial Service.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained at the Head or Branch Office, or of any of the Company's Agents.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 4, CHURCH LANE:
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

LONDON.
BANKERS—THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, Lothbury, E.C.

EDINBURGH.
AGENT—JAMES HASWELL, Esq., W.S.,
7, St. Andrew's Square

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
Thomas A. Apcar, Esq. (Apcar and Co., Merchants).
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., Merchants)—President of the Chamber of Commerce.
A. R. McIntosh, Esq. (Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co., Merchants).
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thorndike, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).
Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's CONCESSION TO THE ARMY, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.

These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.

YEARLY PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 REDUCIBLE TO ENGLISH RATE FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA OR PORT SAID, HOMEWARD BOUND.

FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR SHORT PERIODS, viz.				
Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	Age next Birthday.	For one year.	For three years.	For seven years.	Age next Birthday.
30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35					
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40	40	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	45	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	50	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of *a first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent. premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the 'Commercial Union' at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*

The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.
2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.
3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.
4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning *each*. *An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, Share Lists, and all further information apply to

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER AT BOMBAY.—DR. SIDNEY SMITH.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,727,280

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,408 assuring £9,337,070- 0-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,869,449-11-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... ... £872,728- 3-11
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merhandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.